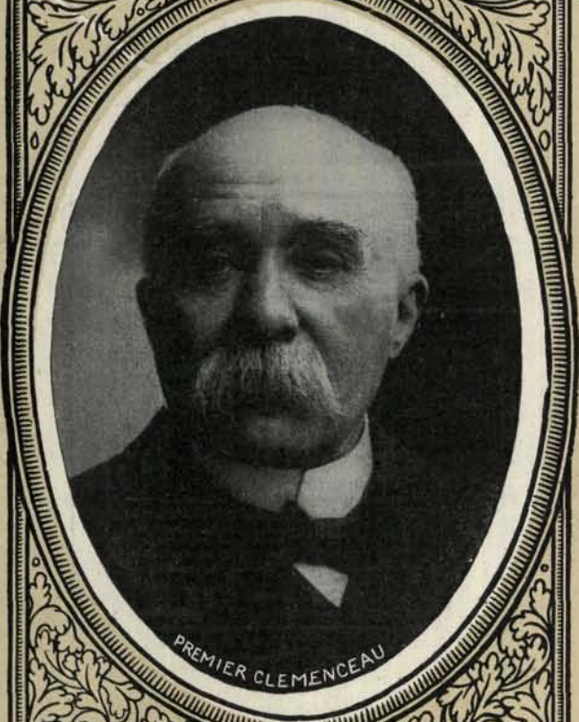
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U S. Pat. Off.)

Vol. XXXV., No. 3. Whole No. 900. NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1907. Price Per Copy, 10c

E.M.Shepard '07
1403 Benton Av



H. B. REISSMAN

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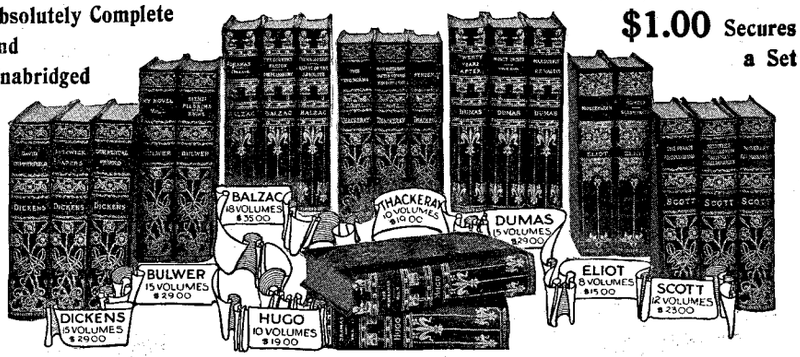

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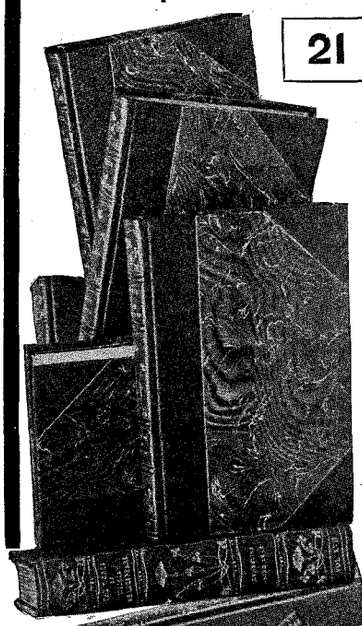

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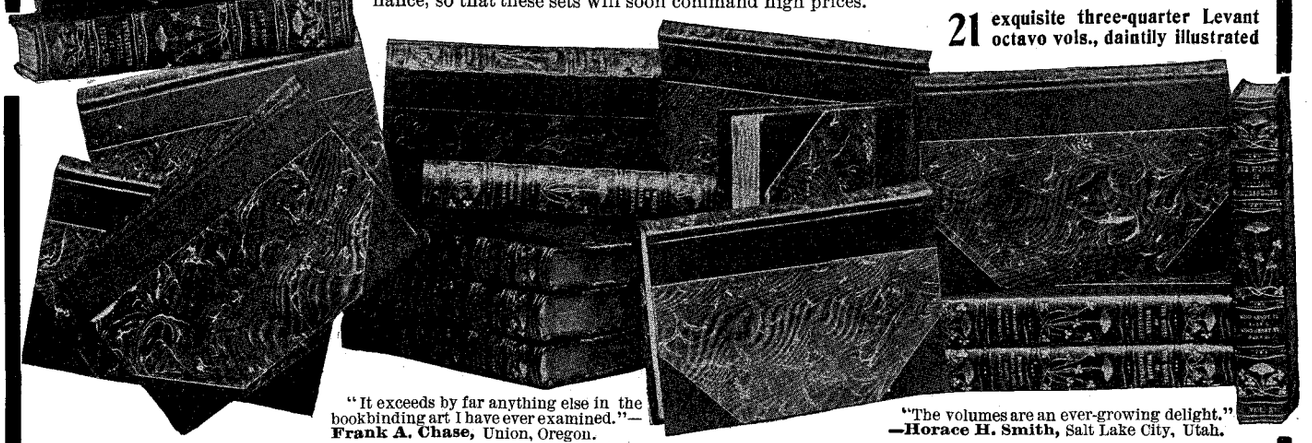

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

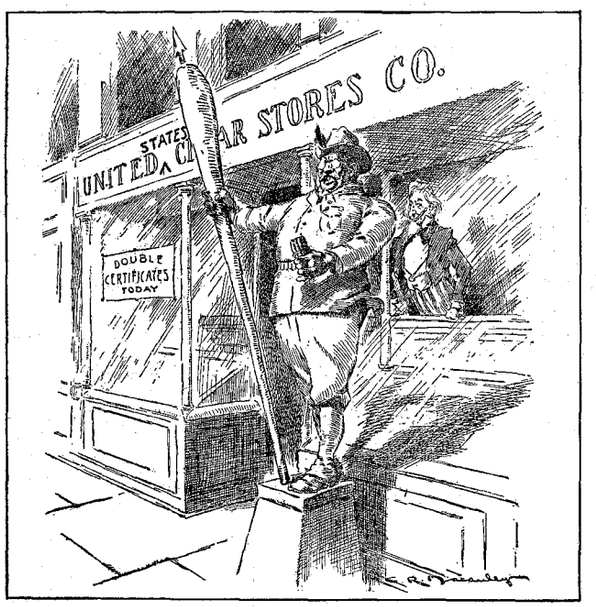
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 900

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A NEW WEAPON AGAINST THE TRUSTS

THE bill in equity filed last week by the United States Government against the so-called "Tobacco Trust" contains a clause which challenges the attention of the whole country. After petitioning the court that the American Tobacco Company and its numerous subsidiary companies—the alleged trust—be enjoined, as a combination in restraint of trade, from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce, the bill suggests as an alternative that "receivers be appointed to take possession of all the property, assets, business, and affairs of said defendants, and wind up the same, and otherwise take such course in regard thereto as will bring about conditions in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations in harmony with law." The suit, which is brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, charges that since its organization in 1890 the Tobacco Trust has, by unfair methods, acquired a virtual monopoly of the American tobacco trade — that it controls 80 per cent. of the smoking tobacco, plug, and cigaret output, 95 per cent. of the snuff, about 95 per cent. of the licorice products, and 80 per cent. of the tinfoil. Of the total annual production of domestic tobacco, estimated at 800,000,000 pounds, 75 per cent. is purchased by the trust at prices which the Government alleges to be unlawfully influenced by the combination.



UNDER THE RECEIVERSHIP.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Washington dispatches state that, whatever the Federal courts may think of the receivership idea, the leading officers of the Departments of Justice and Commerce "regard it with confidence and believe it to be thoroughly sound in law." It owes its origin, we are told, to the fact that most of the anticorporation suits thus far successfully prosecuted by the Government have had little practical effect. "The plan," says Mr. J. C. McReynolds, of the Department of Justice, who, with Mr. M. D. Purdy, is credited with its origination, "is for the special benefit of the public." He explains:

"If an injunction was granted keeping the companies from doing business, the public might be greatly inconvenienced. For instance, the American Snuff Company controls the entire snuff output of the country. If this company should be enjoined from doing business, the snuff-users of the country would be put to great inconvenience."

In the same interview he goes on to say:

"I do not know whether the appointment of a receiver for the companies will be asked after the hearing in equity brings out the testimony as to the state of the companies, or not. When a lawyer makes out a bill of complaint in equity he asks for everything that he can possibly want, as the court will not grant anything that is not asked for."

A statement in the New York *Times* explains that the receivers would be expected to administer the affairs of the offending corporations for a long period if necessary, and gradually to dissolve the trust into its units, restore these to their former status, and bring about a state of competition among them. On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Record* quotes Attorney-General Bonaparte to this effect:

"The Government has no idea of going into the business of running the trusts. The receivership application is merely a means of relief, a temporary means of relief, just as any receiver might be called upon to administer a corporation in the jurisdiction of the court, for the purpose of attaining certain temporary ends. It is true that it it is a new departure in equity practise, but there are analogies which sustain it. Still, there are some interesting legal questions involved."

The plan, which is characterized as the most radical which has yet emanated from the Administration, seems to meet with little sympathy in the press. It is criticized in many quarters as being first cousin to government ownership. The New York *Commercial* comforts itself with the thought that "it is not easily conceivable that the courts will accede to any such governmental movement"—a movement which, according to *The Commercial*, "would result, initially, in business chaos," while what order might eventually emerge "is wholly problematical." "There is neither equity nor common sense," asserts *The Wall Street Journal*, "in

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taking a solvent business out of the hands of persons best able to manage it, and conducting it under the instructions of an appointee of any court. It inflicts a clear and definite wrong upon the stockholders of that corporation which is not contemplated in the law." The New York *Sun* suggests ironically that the government management of trusts by means of receivers has great advantages over government ownership, since "the latter plan would cost certain billions," while "the former won't cost anybody, except the stockholders and bondholders, anything." *The World* adds its jeer:

"Competent receivers could always be found by selecting the head of one trust to act as receiver for another trust. Harriman, for example, could operate the Ryan trusts for the Government; Ryan could operate the Harriman trusts; Armour could run the Standard Oil Company under Federal auspices; Rockefeller or Rogers could act as receiver for the Beef Trust. Everybody could thus manage everybody else's business under the personal supervision of the Little Father, and if we did not attain the socialistic millennium no doubt we should have something equally good."

To the New York *Times* the suggestion of receivership for "bad" trusts seems "insane and monstrous," and endowed with "all the terrors of absolutism." It goes on to say, with evident heat:

"No other Government on earth either is now or ever has been engaged in such a deadly and destructive warfare upon national business credit and security values. . . . . .

"The receivership plan has thus far had no great disturbing effect because, as we have said, of the very general belief that the courts will refuse to appoint receivers on petitions stating no better cause than violations of law. What the Attorney-General's office really proposes is capital punishment for misdemeanors. That degree of sternness is quite unknown to the criminal law. The courts will hardly let it be imported into equity jurisprudence. Lawyers whose opinions are worth having ridicule the new policy of the Attorney-General's office. There is a high degree of probability that nothing whatever will come of this particular piece of tactics in the warfare on corporations. But when a President like Mr. Roosevelt, who is himself the cause of continual alarms, is found to have law-advisers offering such fatal counsel and ready to aid his activities with new and strange devices of destruction, men naturally will inquire whether there is to be no limit to the crusade against property and credit and confidence, and when, if ever, counsels of prudence and sanity will prevail?"

"This socialistic suggestion," exclaims the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is so far-reaching that it is difficult to imagine its receiving countenance from any court." *The Press* of the same city, however, finds a good word to say for the scheme. We read:

"A petition for a receiver because the very organization of a corporation violates law, raises the main issue at the start. No subsidiary question can get in the way. Instead of raising the question of monopoly or a combination in restraint of trade at the end of criminal proceedings, this precise issue leads all the rest.

"If it is established by the evidence taken for the court, before a master, the work is done. If it is not established, the entire case fails. Such a procedure is simple, direct, immediate, and effective. It raises no side issues. It involves no circuitous path to the chief end, the answer to the question: Is this corporation a combination in restraint of trade?

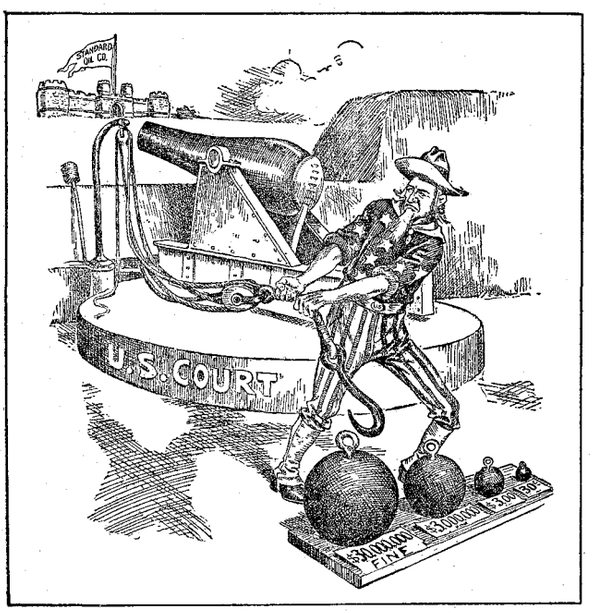
"Every trust in the country, from the Steel Trust down, rests under this challenge. It depresses their shares, it harms the sale of their bonds as investment securities, and it clouds all their transactions and issues. It is a thousand times better that this one naked issue shall be settled by the quickest and most direct of proceedings than that it should drag on for years or be obscured by the manifold uncertainties of a criminal trial."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks there is "an unpleasant suggestion that this is a political move intended to silence opponents who demand radical and drastic action." If put into effect, says this paper:

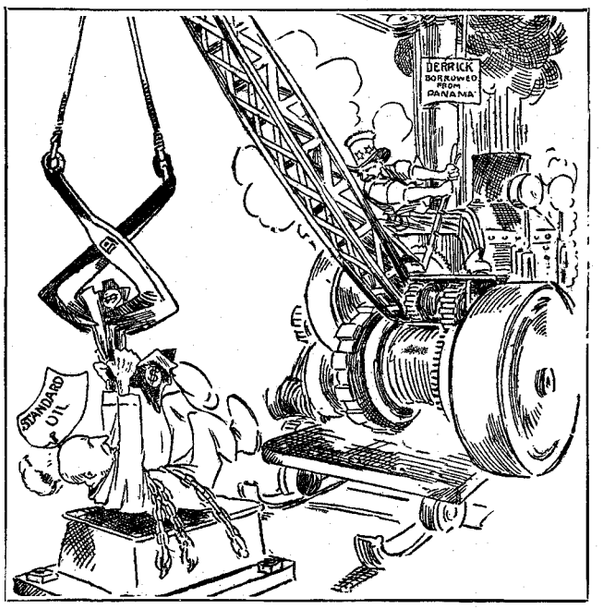
"The scheme would soon plunge the Government, through its courts, into the most gigantic business enterprises ever undertaken. These would be carried on not by men highly trained in business ways, but by court officers, mostly without any adequate business training or experience; and these officers, for a longer or shorter time in each case, would be practically compelled to carry on the business in the same illegal way which the court was trying to prevent. It is not possible in a day, or a week, to make radical alterations in the methods of a large undertaking and to keep it running smoothly meanwhile; and thus the court, through its officers, would, for a time at least, be itself conducting an illegal business."

While admitting doubts as to the practicability of the receivership idea, the New York *Evening Post* has this to say in its behalf:

"It is said that this is a legal novelty. Well, for our part, we are not displeased to see the assailants of oppressive combinations exercise a little of that fertile ingenuity for which the lawyers in their defense have long been noted. The law is a great arsenal



WHICH WILL IT BE?
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



COLLECTING THAT REBATE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

THE PUBLIC AND STANDARD OIL IN SUSPENSE.

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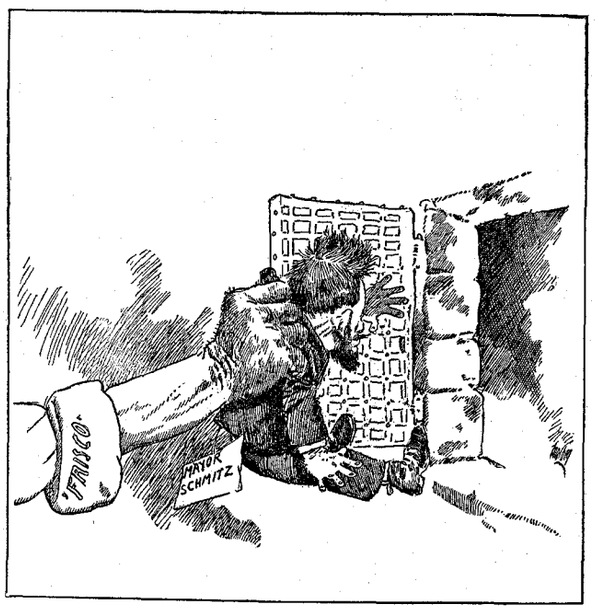
of weapons, old and new. A layman can not tell what one may be drawn out and successfully used. In the early nineties the process of injunction against strikers was a good deal of a novelty; but it justified and maintained itself, tho it was undoubtedly abused. The remedy of receivers for trusts may, for all that newspaper jurists can tell, equally validate itself in law.

"The government lawyers are no chickens, and they must have found at least a color of law in the Sherman Antitrust Act for this new move of theirs."

FIVE YEARS FOR MAYOR SCHMITZ

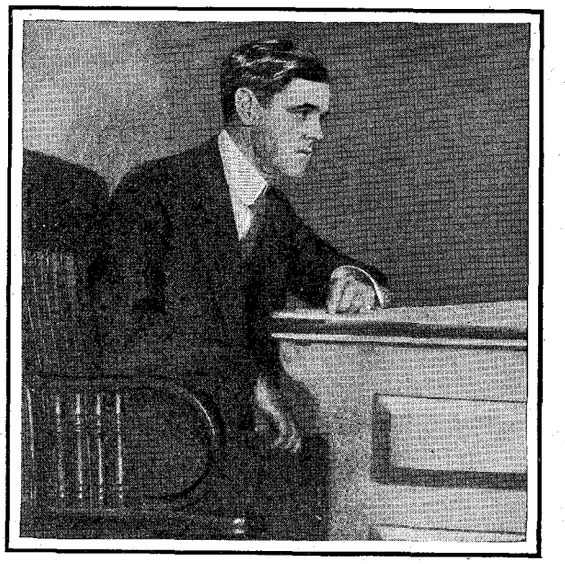
THE exulting shout of approval which arose in the San-Francisco court-room when Mayor Schmitz of that city was sentenced to prison for five years has since been echoed and reechoed in the press of the country. The only persons who have so far exprest themselves as being dissatisfied with the sentence are the Mayor himself and the lawyers for the defense. These latter have already shown their disapproval by appealing to a higher court, and the Mayor has exprest his confidence in an ultimate vindication by declaring that he will run for reelection in the fall. This "suggestion that the people choose a mayor from the inmates



AN EXTENDED TERM.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

of a prison," parenthetically remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "is an *opera-bouffe* idea that Schmitz must have imbibed in the days when he led the orchestra." While this assertion of the Mayor is thus generally ridiculed, and labeled variously as "impudence," "insolence," and "bluff," we are reminded by other papers that graft is not even yet dead in San Francisco, and that the machine which formerly backed Schmitz, tho now disintegrated, is still a power to be reckoned with. The indications, in the opinion of the Chicago *Post*, point to "the existence of an organized cabal against the prosecution, a definite and powerful and fully equipped secret support of Schmitz." The source and recourses of this cabal may not now be known, it adds, "but its existence no one with common sense can doubt. It makes the tension of the drama, the tragedy of San Francisco, trebly tense. It draws to the devoted prosecution the eager sympathy and moral support of every honest American. It must arouse to passionate determination the good citizenship of San Francisco." "If Schmitz were renominated he would get the greater portion of the regular party vote and of the labor-union vote," agrees the Philadelphia *Record*, but there is little fear exprest anywhere that he will be renominated, so the vision of a "glorious vindication" appears to be confined to the glorious imagination of the convicted felon. Certainly the San Francisco *Chronicle* has no fears even that, if renominated by any means, he could get an organization behind him which would hand him the mayoralty again. Says this paper:

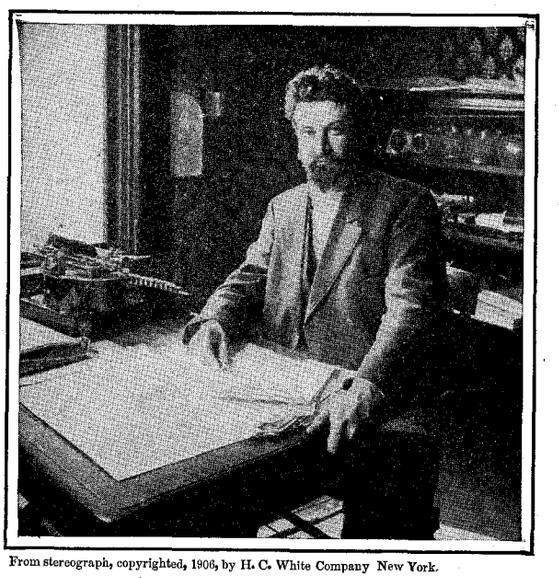
"It is notorious that the Ruef organization was built up by



JUDGE DUNNE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
In sentencing Schmitz he said he was demonstrating "that no man, however exalted his station or how strong and powerful the social and financial influences which surround him, is above the law."

welding together all the disreputable elements of the city, and compelling them to pay tribute. To the funds thus obtained were added the sums received from the corporations he was able to blackmail into paying bribes. With these resources at his command Ruef was able to do more effective political work of a sinister character than any other boss who ever afflicted a big city. He bought men to run the polls at the primaries and stopt at no abuse to accomplish this purpose.

"It is inconceivable that such an organization could be resurrected at the present time, and without its help Schmitz's case



From stereograph, copyrighted, 1906, by H. C. White Company New York.

EUGENE E. SCHMITZ.
The sentenced Mayor of San Francisco, whose pride rebelled at being "lectured" by the sentencing judge.

would be hopeless, even if by some unforeseen chance he could escape the vigilance of the prosecution long enough to make the fruitless attempt. As for the convict Mayor's insane assumption that the workingmen of this city would give their suffrages to a

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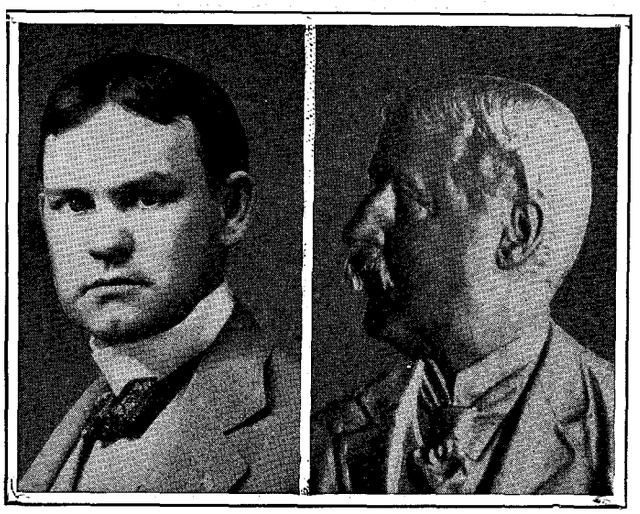
creature of the corporations, a man on their pay-rolls, it is simply inconceivable. But, happily, it is more than probable that long before November Schmitz will be doing time at San Quentin, and



ARCHITECT HUSTON,

The man in whom Pennsylvania officials, from the Governor down, placed implicit confidence, allowing him almost unrestricted sway over the furnishing of the Capitol.

CONTRACTOR SANDERSON,

The man who "trimmed" the Capitol and the State. The cut is a reproduction from a bronze bas-relief presented him by grateful subtrimmers.

the city will be looking forward to better times under honest official supervision."

The wholesome effect of the sentence upon the entire municipal government of San Francisco and other cities is expected to be one of the by-products of the case. "The spectacle of a mayor of a great city exchanging the direction of municipal affairs for the prison garb of a felon," says the Baltimore *American*, "is a most unusual one, but it will doubtless have a salutary effect upon others there, and prove to be a deterrent upon boodlers elsewhere." And the Philadelphia *Press* even finds grounds for the congratulation of San Francisco. "As the punishment of a municipal grafter is so much more infrequent than the grafter's crimes," it says, "we do not know but that San Francisco has reason to be proud of this Schmitz episode in her history. It is a case where a city, discovering rottenness in her system, by prompt, courageous surgery, probed the corrupt member of her body politic, cut it out, and cast it from her." Of the promptness with which resort to this surgery was made, the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* appears to be less enthusiastic. We read:

"The surrender of Ruef and conviction of Schmitz clear the way for a new and better deal in San Francisco. The people may now establish a decent municipal government if they are so minded. But are they? They have known of the ways of Ruef and Schmitz. The confession of one and the evidence against the other were not in the nature of revelations. Some detailed information was secured, and exact sums of money were named that passed from hand to hand, but who didn't know before that bribes and hush money were demanded and taken, and the purpose and bearing of all of it? The votes of the people of San Francisco sustained all this for years. The efforts of some private citizens have put a stop to it. But will there be resumption by another gang? In short, has the character of the body of the people of San Francisco been changed? Will they enthrone other Ruefs and Schmitzes? The persons who are willing to pay for unlawful privileges are still there, and so are those who are willing to secure lawful privileges in unlawful ways. The future of San Francisco depends on its people, and we only know them from their past."

The lesson drawn from the case by the New York *Globe* is thus presented in the words of that paper:

"The value of such convictions as Schmitz's depends altogether on the public appreciation of their significance. Judge Dunne in pronouncing sentence showed his comprehension of this when he said: 'The verdict of the jury is a message to all the people that in the city of San Francisco law and order are supreme, and no man, no matter how exalted his station or how strong and powerful the social and financial influences which surround him, is above the law.' The exhibition Schmitz made of himself in court was a dramatic portrayal of the collision of his private ideas of right and wrong with the principle of rectitude in public office set up by the law. And in the acclamations of the unruly crowd which stung him to the quick he heard with affright the roar of the gallery when justice overtakes the scheming villain of the play.

"When public opinion needs no theatric stimulus to approve of the punishment of such sordid rascals as Schmitz, but can be implicitly counted upon in all its phases utterly to condemn those officers who make of public trust a private opportunity for gain, then indeed scenes like that in San Francisco yesterday will occur only behind the footlights."

CLOSING IN ON THE HARRISBURG GRAFTERS

THE interest of the press in the Pennsylvania-Capitol investigation does not flag now that the committee of probers has ceased its public inquiries. Rather, to judge from the space which is covered by the editorial comment and news reports, the interest is further stimulated, since with the facts at hand the State will now have a chance to use the law-courts in an attempt to recover the loot of the grafters. The courts, says the Philadelphia *North American*, will answer the questions "who shared in the graft?" and "will anybody go to jail?" This paper asserts that counsel for the investigation committee are confident that "somebody will go to jail," and it reports "the preparation of civil suits for the recovery of $3,000,000 at least of the money collected from the State in the Capitol 'trimming.'" There has been much speculation, during the course of the probers' inquiry, regarding the implication of political leaders in the graft. All the State officials who might have been concerned have testified to their innocence, and little direct evidence has been disclosed connecting any of them with the theft. But, as the Philadelphia *Press* finds, "their explanations both as to the letting of the metallic-furniture contract to Cassel and in the subsequent handling of the Sanderson

EXPLAINING THE TECHNICALITIES.

The contractors supplied furniture "by the foot" and chandeliers "by the pound."

—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

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CAPITOL PROBING COMMITTEE IN SESSION AT HARRISBURG.

Of the work of these men the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Committee has made an unprecedented record as an investigating committee, has struck terror to the grafters, humiliated the derelict officials, and has succeeded in getting at the facts in the case to a degree believed impossible even by its friends."

bronze-furniture contracts and their carrying out, are contradictory, mutually incriminating, and direct evidence exists convicting certain members of the board of guilty knowledge of gross irregularties from the start." The revelations of the way the business of the State Treasurer's and Auditor-General's offices have been conducted have startled the people of the State. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger:* "The freedom with which the contractors were allowed to draw from the Treasury upon bills whose fraudulent character appears upon the surface, without even the formality of a responsible audit, would show official malfeasance even if the idea of collusion were rejected." And it declares its own opinion to be that the story "that any two men, with the money of the State under their control, would thus complacently hand it out to the contractors without any interest of their own, passes the limits of belief." These men, however, William L. Mathues, the Treasurer, and William P. Snyder, the Auditor-General, have declared their innocence, and, as the Harrisburg *Telegraph* suggests, it is only fair that the judgment of the public as to individuals should be suspended pending the proceedings in court."

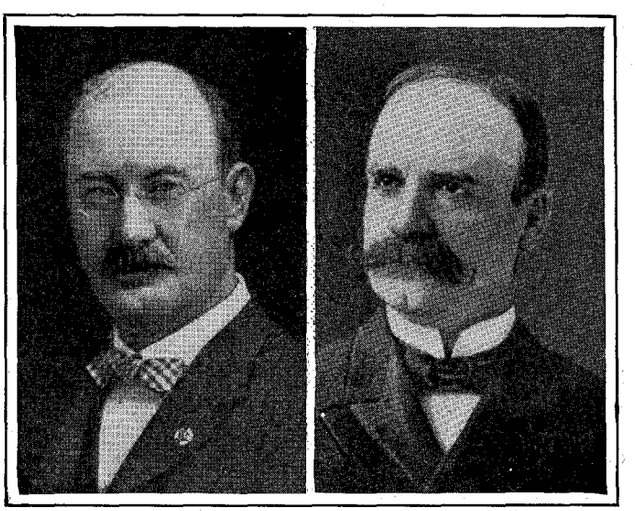
There is, on the whole, particularly in the Pennsylvania press, a tone of great satisfaction and almost relief that the investigation is at an end and that facts which can be acted upon are now in the hands of the Attorney-General. Leaving the case there, *The Telegraph*, just quoted, advises the public that "it might be well to have a look at our Capitol, to see how much of it remains, as it were," whereupon it continues with this optimistic account of what it sees for itself:

"So much prominence has been given in public prints to the revelations of fraud and overcharge in certain phases of the work that possibly some persons have acquired the notion that the Capitol is a thing of sham and shoddy throughout. The facts, as developed in the inquiry, are the very opposite. Putting aside all questions as to the methods of letting contracts, computing values, and making payments, and considering only the building as it stands, the investigation has revealed nothing to disprove the assertion that the new Pennsylvania State Capitol is by long odds the best structure of its kind in the United States, if not in the world.

"In the lighting fixtures alone have been found inferior workmanship and materials to any great extent. The structure itself, the decorations, the metal filing-cases, the furniture generally, have shown up well under the merciless tests of the most efficient experts the probers could employ. It is well to bear in mind that the allegations of crookedness relate to methods and prices, not to the character of the work, with the single important exception of lighting fixtures.

"Responsibility for the apparent overcharges on some of the furnishings and for the alleged favoritism in the awarding of certain contracts will be fixt definitely by the proceedings in court which no doubt will be instituted by the proper authorities following the report of the probers. Meantime, those who prefer to be just will refrain from anticipating the verdicts of the juries. But that the Capitol itself is a dignified, beautiful, and substantial structure, which will stand for generations as the crowning edifice of a matchless Commonwealth, has been established beyond question by the investigations of the probing commission, whose thoroughness is admitted by all.

"The anticipated court trials can not involve the question of whether or not Pennsylvania possesses a Capitol of which its people may well be, and always will be, proud. The verdict is in as to



STATE TREASURER MATHUES. AUDITOR-GENERAL SNYDER.

Two of the State officials who were looking the other way when the depredations on the State funds were being made.

that. Fraud might be found in the transactions involving a rare jewel, but the gem would still sparkle with undimmed purity. Don't harbor any mistaken notions about the intrinsic worth of the Pennsylvania Capitol. It will be there, with its stately walls,

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its imposing dome, its wonderful paintings and sculpture, years and years after the graft and the grafters shall have been forgotten."

LABOR AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

WHEN the National Civic Federation, some two years ago, started a commission of experts on an inquiry in this country and abroad into the facts of municipal ownership, there was promise of a careful investigation and of probable valuable results. The first of the commission's reports are now made public, and while the press agree that without doubt the investigation was exhaustive, there is evident in their comments considerable disappointment that there is not more agreement, either pro or con, on the questions discust in these reports. The Philadelphia *Record* thus sums up the feeling: "We have two reports on the labor aspects of the matter, one in the main favorable and the other pretty generally unfavorable to municipal ownership, and

JOHN R. COMMONS,

Professor in the University of Wisconsin. Neither public nor private ownership of the public utilities, he says, has accomplished in this country the good that both have accomplished in Great Britain.

J. W. SULLIVAN,

Editor of *The Clothing Trades' Bulletin*, New York. Municipalized enterprises in America he finds are "rich [mines for significant facts relating to politics rather than to labor."

INVESTIGATORS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

there we are, just where we were two years ago. Everybody knew that there was a good deal to be said on each side, and there is now; Professor Commons [of Wisconsin University] says it for one side, and Mr. Sullivan, of *The Clothing Trades Bulletin*, says it for the other." As a consequence of this lack of agreement the press of the country are able to draw conclusions from the reports to sustain almost any position on the subject which may appeal to them individually. But in the great mass of comment elicited it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the reports put municipal ownership in an unfavorable light—Mr. Sullivan's avowedly and Professor Commons's by implication.

Of the scope of the inquiry and the manner in which it was conducted we are told by the New York *Tribune:*

"The commission has made a most exhaustive investigation of public and private operation of the four leading public utilities—gas, water, electric lighting and power, and street-railways in all the cities visited, both in America and Great Britain. Fifteen members of the investigating committee sailed for Europe on May 22 last year and returned to the United States in August. Among the cities visited abroad were Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, London, Liverpool, Norwich, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, Leicester, and Sheffield. Investigations in the United States were made in Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond, Atlanta, South Norwalk, Syracuse, Allegheny, New Haven, and Hartford. A staff of engineers, accountants, and statisticians, numbering over twenty, of national reputation, were employed to examine thoroughly every undertaking visited by the committee.

"These experts were so chosen that in each examination made both sides of the municipal-ownership question were represented. Thus, one engineer, accountant, or statistician approached the subject under consideration favorably disposed toward municipalization, while his colleague began his task holding views in opposition to that principle."

Only the relations of labor are treated in the reports already published. These both agree that politics is the chief obstacle to the betterment of labor conditions under municipal ownership. Says Mr. Sullivan: "In America the municipalized enterprises visited by our committee have been rich mines for significant facts relating to politics rather than labor." The bearing of politics on the status of unionism under municipal ownership is discust by both writers, and the conclusions are in the main that unionism suffers by such ownership. That this is a fundamental conclusion is asserted by the New York *Mail*, which remarks that "if organized labor has no chance to work in connection with municipal ownership, that form of ownership stands a poor chance of being generally adopted." We read further—

"Professor Commons, who is essentially friendly to public ownership, finds that labor, under that system, obtains in some respects better conditions than it does under private control. It can ask more, and get more. But this advantage is gained at the expense of the integrity of the labor-union principle. That is to say, the municipal employees drift away from and betray the union cause. In Britain they have formed a separate and parasitical union, with which the regular unions have refused fellowship. They tend to become a political body—a kind of small office-holders' close corporation.

"Mr. Sullivan finds that municipal ownership means the 'open shop,' because it is impossible absolutely to close all chance for public employment to any class of citizens. In other words, municipal ownership proposes to 'erect a structure of collectivism on the ruins of unionism.'

"In either case, the labor-unionist seems to get the worst of it; and in no case, according to these impartial investigators, is there any chance of escape from the entanglements of politics. It is politics right and left."

To quote Mr. Sullivan again:

"In the first place, the field for the labor-vote manipulator enlarges with municipal employment. But many unionists refuse to be moved about like pawns, and the lukewarm union member, declining either to support or to fight the growing strength of pernicious labor politicians, has one more reason to drop out of the union should occasion arise. Again, individual unionists at work for municipalities learn to look to politics for help; whole unions do so, as in the case of the British electrical workers, and in so far they are out of the real union movement. They are engrafted political clubs, not trade-unions. They carry perversion into the ranks of genuine unionism. Such unions, as my colleague says of the British Municipal Employees' Association, 'weaken other unions while building on their support.' . . . . .

"It may be urged that unions in America have been committed to the support of muncipalization, but it is far from being so in the sense that many of the unions have been in Great Britain. It is true that conventions of the American Federation of Labor, while almost unanimously voting down the socialistic element, have passed resolutions approving of municipal ownership and operation of monopolies."

The Philadelphia *Record* makes the rather striking assertion that "if local politics is the key to the whole problem, then there is virtually no problem at all." In explanation it adds: "If the people are neglectful of their political duties and vote according to the orders of bosses, then they would fare equally badly under municipal ownership and under private enterprise. If the people would elect public officials who would serve the community instead

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of themselves and the bosses, then they would get good service under either private or public ownership. It all comes back to the voter's willingness to be independent of the boss."

"The extent to which municipal ownership puts the public-service employees into politics interests the citizens at large," contributes the New York *Tribune*, which thus discusses the findings of the reports on this particular:

"The two investigators agree that it does put them into politics, but disagree as to how much. Mr. Sullivan finds it a great evil in this country and much less of an evil in England. Professor Commons thinks that the evil is exaggerated. There is politics in the employment of labor under private owership anyway, he points out, and it can be practically excluded under public ownership by the recognition of unionism. This part of his argument fails, however, for politics can be much better excluded from the public service by the recognition of unionism under private ownership than by such recognition under public ownership. And again, according to Professor Commons's own report, the unions of municipal employees tend to become unions for political purposes only, to control the election of councilmen and city officers, and to dictate the choice of their own superiors. The political machine ceases to be able to find jobs for henchmen in the public service, and to that extent politics is stopt by Professor Commons's device of unionizing municipal employees; but they band together into a political machine themselves."

"In any case," suggests the New York *Evening Post*, "municipalization does not promise to give to the workingman that utopian paradise which its supporters have prophesied."

UPHOLDING THE "JIM-CROW" LAW

EVERYBODY, apparently, is satisfied to some extent with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission upholding the Southern "Jim-Crow" law. The decision says, in effect, that if the railroads will furnish for the negroes, even tho in separate cars, the same accommodations furnished the whites in their cars, it is no "discrimination" to require the colored people to be segregated from the other passengers. The decision emphasizes, however, that the same accommodations *must* be furnished the negroes. Thus they are happy because, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, the decision "will be sure to result in a general brushing-up of the miscellaneous rolling-stock reserved to the colored people in the Southern States." And the Southern whites are gratified, we are told, because the validity of their cherished "Jim-Crow" regulations is thus sustained. But there is, at the same time, an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in both quarters. Looking at the question from the standpoint of the negro, the New York *Evening Post* asks:

"What constitutes discrimination, if it is not being made to sit apart, not by reason of misconduct or lack of cleanliness or failure to pay the full rate, but because of the color of one's skin? Supposing Commissioner Lane were to leave Washington on a Southern-bound train in company with, let us say, Dr. Du Bois, one of the most learned men of the South, with the Registrar of the Treasury, with Major Lynch of the Army, or any one of a host of cultured black men and women—would he feel that there was no discrimination if, on leaving Alexandria, the conductor were to compel his companion to enter another car? The United States uniform would not protect Major Lynch, nor a commission any of our colored Federal officials. We have yet to find one of them who does not think that this is discrimination of the worst kind, not only setting them apart, but depriving them of that liberty and freedom of movement which is the essential attribute of citizenship in a democracy. Eventually, if there is to be justice in this country, these and the other decisions must be upset."

And the same paper, looking at the other side, finds that the decision "is full of potential trouble for the Pullman company." Thus:

"If it continues to discriminate against colored travelers, it may be compelled to run sleepers and parlor-cars at a heavy loss whenever a stray colored passenger demands the equal accommodation which the Commission feels is no discrimination."

There is much agreement with this opinion of *The Evening Post*, and many other papers confess that it strains their reasoning powers to follow the argument of the Commission. The New York *Times* gives it up. It suggests, however, that "if the consciences of its members are quiet, perhaps it is all right, for the separation of the races on railway trains, at least in the South, where negroes are many and the close companionship of a large majority of them highly undesirable to the whites, is something the necessity for which is as obvious to the Northerner as it is to the Southerner." The Brooklyn *Citizen*, indorsing the decision, unveils a parallel in the New York reports. We read:

"This opinion is in exact accord with that of the Supreme Court of this State delivered some years ago in the case brought by a negro of Jamaica, L. I., who sought to force his children into the school for whites, altho as good a school was provided for the blacks. In that case the court held that there was practically no discrimination, in a legal sense, where schools for the use of the blacks were provided. And the rule laid down in that matter might, of course, be applied to railway cars, etc., in the North, as it certainly would be if the number of blacks here were in proportion to whites as great as it is in the South."

THE PHILIPPINE REGISTRATION—It appears from press dispatches from Manila that the Filipinos are not so uncontrollably in a hurry for "home rule" as certain of their friends in this country assured us a while ago that they were. In THE LITERARY DIGEST of April 20 we reviewed the Philippine political situation, quoting Manila papers to show the interest which was then manifested in the forthcoming election. The interest which was then doubtless present has been by no means demonstrated at the registration-booths this month, and some of the press are commenting on the apathy of the Filipino. *The Independent* (New York) publishes some interesting figures and other facts which show how the elections are being regarded at home. We read:

"The registration of voters for the election, on the 30th inst., of members of the new Legislative Assembly of the Philippine Islands, was quite disappointing. In Manila the number of those registering was only 7,902, and 856 of these were Americans. It had been expected that at least 18,500 in that city would put their names on the lists. In all the islands there are 784,095 men of voting age who can read, and 539,749 who can read and write. A conservative estimate was that 130,000 (10,000 Americans included) would register, but the record made in Manila indicates, it is said, that the total does not exceed 55,000. Despite the efforts of native leaders to excite interest in the approaching election, the Filipinos remained apathetic. One Manila newspaper sees in the registration an indication that if the islands should become independent, the laws for the 8,000,000 of people would be made by a few men. Another says that the new Assembly will not be a representative body. Raphael Dimayuga, a young Filipino of good family, who has been in this country for the last two years, becoming familiar with railway practise by actual service, was urged by Aguinaldo, formerly leader of the insurgents, to accept a nomination for the Assembly. He declined."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OKLAHOMA'S new constitution contains upward of 50,000 words. Suspicion naturally points to Colonel Bryan.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF, as Mrs. McCormick says, Mr. Rockefeller lives among the clouds, he ought to have no trouble in hearing the rumblings of the storm.—*Houston Post.*

IT appears, according to his own statement, that John D. never tried for a minute to hide from the detectives. The oil king isn't very complimentary to our sleuths.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

EVEN the Almanach de Gotha has a joke tucked away in its statesmanlike pages. It says the Russian Government is a constitutional monarchy under an autocratic czar.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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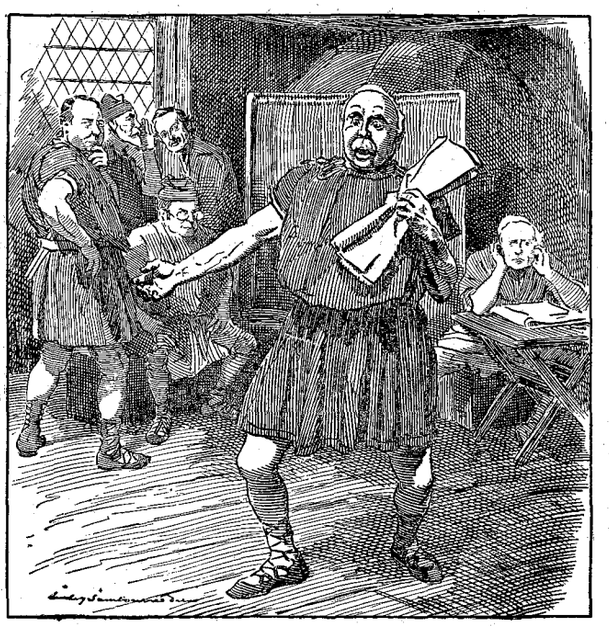
FOREIGN COMMENT

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S BLOW AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS

FOR the first time since the days of Cromwell an attack has been made upon the British House of Lords which indicates popular opposition to a fundamental principle of the constitution, and indeed of all double-chamber parliaments. When in 1649 the office of king was abolished by the Commons as "useless, burdensome and dangerous," the Peers were also declared "useless and dangerous." Premier Campbell-Bannerman's resolution which was



A MIDSUMMER DAY'S DREAM.

C.-B. (as *Bottom* in the "Ercles vein")—"Let me play the lion . . . I will roar, that I will make the Dukes say, 'Let him roar again, let him roar again!'"—"Midsummer Night's Dream."

—*Punch* (London).

recently carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 432 against 147 noes, does not go quite so far as this. It simply declares:

"That, in order to give effect to the will of the people as exprest by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail."

This blow at the Upper House is declared by some portion of the English press to institute a mere "campaign of wind." The resolution is indeed so indefinite that it required explanation by the Liberal Minister's declaration that he did not mean that he desired either "a popular referendum" or a "royal mandate" to be established by law as a redress for the Commons when their bills were thrown out by the Peers. But as the resolution or any legislative measure based upon it can have no effect until the Peers give their indorsement, the situation is at present little changed, and the Lords remain as unmoved as the towering oaks, at which, according to the poet, the swine shake their tails when acorns are scarce. As the London *Standard* (Unionist) says:

"While the House of Lords exists, no bill from the House of Commons can become an act of Parliament until it has been approved by the Peers, and the House of Lords will exist until it has been prevailed upon to vote its own extinction. These are the solid and central facts of the situation, and no lawyer or statesman can explain them away. Not in the slightest degree have they been modified by the resolution passed last night in the House of Commons."

The Times (London) thinks that never was an upper house more needed than at present. The following reason is given for the statement:

"The House of Commons now turns out a mass of undigested legislation by aid of the guillotine, and has invented a further means of restricting debate and publicity by sending contentious bills before committees up-stairs. For this reason the functions of a revisory Chamber were never more needed than they are now."

The Prime Minister's scheme would expose the country to the danger of "democratic tyranny" and would not be popular even with the masses, declares *The Statist* (London), for it would "vest even greater power than exists at present in a plutocratic House of Commons." But the London *Daily News* (Liberal) asserts that the knell of the Peers has been rung and speaks as follows:

"The resolution now laid before the House of Commons must find expression in a bill which will be laid before the country. Sooner or later—and we would hazard the prophecy, sooner rather than later—the elected House will appeal to the electorate against the hereditary House. And upon the decision then given by the electorate will depend the question whether we shall continue, in the Prime Minister's words, to be 'foremost among the free representative communities of the world' or sink back again, tired of democracy, among the older despotisms."

With a light laugh of mockery the resolution is dismissed by *The Evening Standard* (London), Conservative, in the following terms:

"The party has made holiday. Things now go on as before. Nobody is a bit the worse. On the contrary, the Government have set a valuable precedent. They have demonstrated how much can be said, what revolutionary proposals can be sanctioned, without the least disturbance, or prospect of disturbance, of the existing order. Sacrificing none of their logic, they can now proceed to declare by a majority of three hundred or so that, as the weather of the present summer is proving disastrous to outdoor amusements and the millinery trade, the usual allowance of sunshine should at once be turned on."

The London *Spectator*, while thinking the Government's move is in the right direction, does not see how any practical measure has been evolved in the Campbell-Bannerman mind. This journal advocates what the Prime Minister specifically repudiated, the institution of the referendum. After characterizing the resolution as "strange and abortive," the writer concludes as follows:

"The problem, then, still remains unsolved. That problem is a double one. It is, first, how to provide a check on the House of Commons, and also how to decide disputes between the two Houses. Our answer is that the House of Lords alone and unsupported has proved too weak, too partial, and too fitful a check on the House of Commons, and that its power must be supported by the addition of the referendum, or poll of the people. Such a poll of the people will also provide an instrument by which disputes between the two Houses can be finally settled and deadlocks prevented. Again, the referendum, called into existence by a petition of a certain number of electors, can be made to act as a check on hasty or ill-considered legislation which may have been agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament.

"We are quite willing to admit that the referendum, like every other human institution, is open to abuses; but taking a wide view of the whole situation, we believe it will be found that the House of Lords, . . . supplemented by a referendum which can be called into action no matter which party is in power, will provide the best check available on the House of Commons. No doubt an elected second chamber would do this as well; but th objection to a popularly elected second chamber is that it must greatly diminish the powers of the House of Commons, and would claim to control the Ministry."

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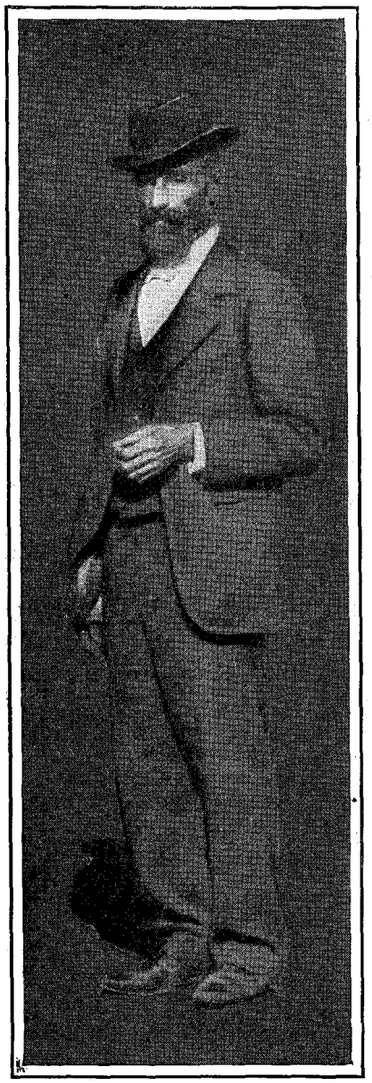
THE ADVENTURES OF MR. MARCELIN ALBERT

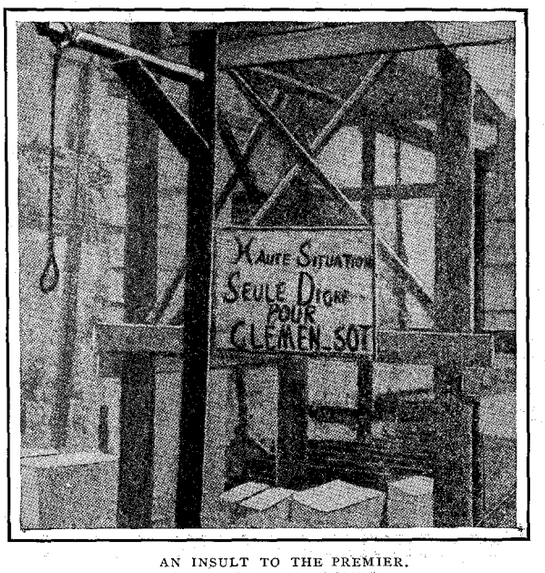
THE French Republic has always been threatened by royalist or revolution plotters such as made a tool of Marshal MacMahon thirty years ago, or showed their hostile activity in the Dreyfus case, and subsequently set up Boulanger as a possible dictator. It is only a few weeks ago that another Boulangist, Mr. Marcelin Albert, appeared as the leader of revolt during the wine crisis in the South. This revolt afforded the Comte de Dion an opportunity for publishing in the *Courrier Européen* (Paris) his famous manifesto calling for "an appeal to the people," a "revision of the Constitution," and a "restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty" in the person of Prince Victor Napoleon. For behind this manifestation was the activity of Mr. Marcelin Albert, the leader of 1,500,000 revolting wine-growers. According to the Paris *Temps*, the sugar-raisers of the North of France have competed with the wine-growers of the South, and beet-sugar has been combined so artfully with the dregs of the wine-vat as to sell easily as good and genuine juice of the grape. The revolting wine-growers, after appealing in vain for government aid, organized a central committee at Montpellier, and the flag of rebellion was raised. The mayor of Narbonne, Dr. Ferroul, joined the insurgents, and was arrested and imprisoned. The headquarters of the insurrection was the house—a café—of Mr. Marcelin Albert, of Argeliers, who was deputed by the incensed population to represent them and their claims to Mr. Clemenceau. His further experiences are thus detailed by *The Economist* (London):



MARCELIN ALBERT,

The leader of the wine-growers, whose interview with Clemenceau on behalf of the strikers was followed by his voluntary arrest.

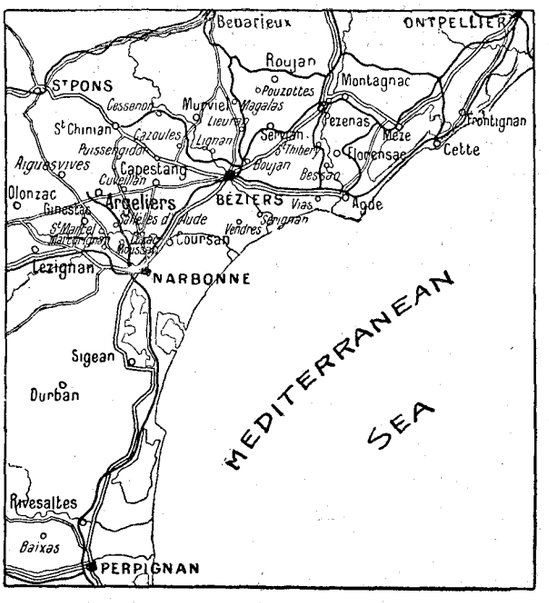
"Then followed the visit—dramatic, pathetic, and comic—of the leader of the movement, Mr. Marcelin Albert, to the Prime Minister. He had already been present at the debate in disguise, ready to reveal himself if occasion offered, and he was sent home bearing a message from Mr. Clemenceau that so long as the municipalities continued to defy the law the Government would remain firm. He went home, gave the committees who are directing the movement the message, and, on their deciding to continue their resistance, he bowed to the law, and submitted to arrest. Meanwhile, troops from other districts have been poured into the disaffected region, the mayors are being left to the courts, and sentenced, not too severely; the troops which struck have been heavily punished, not, like their recalcitrant comrades the week before, by removal to the Alpine districts, but by being sent to Tunis, in the height of the African summer. The Chamber, too, has passed the relief bill, or a large instalment of it, which goes far in restricting adulteration, and will be supplemented in due course by further measures, reducing the competition in the retail trade, which is a potent cause of the evil. The representatives of the distrest wine-growers scout the measure as inadequate; but relief, if given them at all, must be given by other means, and the loss of Mr. Marcelin Albert, and the measures taken by the Government, will probably divide and weaken the forces of disorder."



AN INSULT TO THE PREMIER.

The gallows, with the placard calling Mr. Clemenceau "fool," which has been erected in the streets of Narbonne by the rioters.

The remission of taxes to those who can not possibly pay them in the South is advocated in an editorial in Mr. Clemenceau's own paper, the Paris *Aurore*, and already, we are told, the prospects of the wine-growers are brightening. It is added by the *Aurore* that the coming wine crop in South France is likely to be the most profitable harvested for years.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MEDITERRANEAN COAST OF FRANCE,

Seat of the wine-growers' revolt, showing the principal cities affected.

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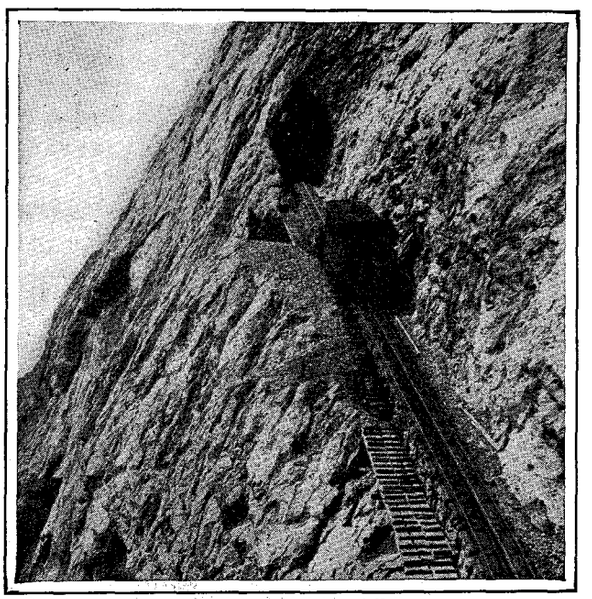

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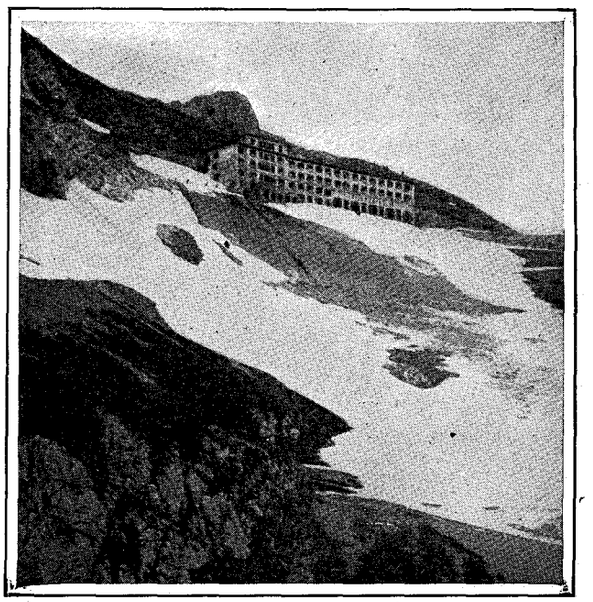
A RAILROAD CUTTING IN THE ALPS.



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A COLOSSAL ALPINE HOTEL.

BLOTS ON THE SWISS LANDSCAPE.

PROTECTION OF NATURE IN SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND is to follow the example of Germany (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. XXXIV., No. 25, p. 986) in protecting the sacred recesses of that mountain scenery which renders her the "Holy Land of Nature," as Palestine is the "Holy Land" of religion and Italy of art. Hundreds of thousands visit the Swiss Alps every year, and the Swiss Government is attempting to check the growth of mountain railroads and hideous hotels and factories. The place is still as it was in the days of Goethe, Rousseau, and Coleridge, when the last-mentioned wrote his ode to the Valley of Chamouni, the contemplation of which transported the poet into the presence of "the Invisible." A writer in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) asks in this connection:

"Will the same sentiments of awe and reverence before the majesty of nature be stirred in the visitors of this magnificent country a hundred years hence? Some people are inclined to doubt it, and point with indignation to the reckless depravations of scenery that our mountains experienced in the last generation. They enumerate the ugly industrial installations that already spoil the effect of the formerly most beautiful spots; the deplorable loss of beauty caused in the valley of Thusis by the new factory being generally adduced as the most abhorrent example. In other instances the modern hotels with their absurb and pretentious appearance are accused of obliterating the charm that ought to attract their customers; especially the spacious hotel on the famous Gorner Grat is such an eyesore for the lovers of the Alp mountains, because the incomparable panoramic view toward the Matterhorn is blocked by this edifice."

More grievous still are the cable railroads that are made to run up the mountainside, destroying the sublime solitude and vulgarizing the grand and majestic features of the country. This writer remarks:

"To the initiated it is almost like a sacrilege that now so many crowds of passengers that otherwise would never have dreamed of making the ascent are carried with the precision of the time-table to regions where solitude and inaccessibility ought to add to the impressiveness of the spectacle. At last the population of Switzerland begins now to side with the enthusiasts. Tho the movement for the protection of nature commenced only a few years ago, it has recently made rapid progress and is now readily supported by the authorities. Thus the proprietor of a grand hotel was prohibited to build a wire-tramway from the Tell Promontory on the Vierwaldstädter Lake to his premises for no other reason but because the beauty of the scenery and the historical sacredness of this spot may be impaired by the construction and running of such a railway. In the same sense the Federal Council has just rejected, simply on esthetic grounds, the petition for allowing a railway to be built from the 'Schynige Platte' up to the 'Faulhorn.' In its decision the Council argued that the proposed track would lead along one of the finest tours in the Berne Oberland and destroy the idyllic effect for the pedestrian."

The Federal Council of Switzerland has decreed that railway companies, even when they have obtained a charter, must respect the scenery. The point is at present, however, in litigation, but public opinion is strongly opposed to railroad molestation of the Alps.

CANADA'S NEW CITIZENS

IT is said that the *canaille* of continental Europe is being dumped upon Ellis Island. This, of course, is an exaggeration, and as President Roosevelt recently stated, the Anglo-Saxon elements of the American population still remain the most vital and persistent. In fact, out of the total of 194,671 emigrants who left the British Isles in 1906, 85,941 landed at New York. But Canada, according to the Toronto *Monetary Times*, is even more favored than this country by the preponderance of the British who are settling in her forests and prairies. We read in this paper:

"For the last fiscal period, ending March 31, British immigration totaled 55,791, an increase of 18,170 over the same period of 1905-06; Continental immigration totaled 34,217, an increase of 14,001. The increase in English immigration was 37 per cent., and in Scotch immigration 84 per cent. Since 1901-02 the ratio of increase in English immigration, year by year, has been as follows:

	Per Cent.
1901-02	39
1902-03	148
1903-04	13
1904-05	38
1905-06	33
1906-07	37

"Scotch immigration has increased as follows:

	Per Cent.
1901-02	93
1902-03	147
1903-04	50
1904-05	11
1906-07	84"

Canada is indeed being preferred, we read, above all other

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countries, not excepting the United States, as a new home by the nations, as is proved by the following figures:

"By far the great number of immigrants to the Dominion hail from the mother country. The objective point of British emigration, too, is shifting, as will be seen from the following figures:

	United States.	Dominion.	Australia.	Cape.	Total.
1902	151,617	14,730	4,366	28,044	101,547
1903	66,392	45,866	3,693	29,017	147,033
1904	66,790	51,284	5,240	883	126,854
1905	60.997	62,503	7,251	3,221	139,365
1906	85,941	91,263	9,920	3,160	194,671

"It looks as tho Canada's population problem will be solved, and in a highly desirable manner."

INSUBORDINATION IN THE FRENCH ARMY

THE recent mutiny of the troops sent by Mr. Clemenceau to crush the wine-growers' riots calls attention to the extraordinary report recently issued by the German authorities on the condition of European armies. A contribution is furnished by Gen. Gerhard Pelet-Narbonne, the eminent German military specialist and writer, upon the French Army, and its present state of insubordination, disaffection, and general want of discipline. This state of things, he writes, in the *Militaer-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), the official organ of the German War Office, is due largely to political party spirit, as well as to the unsettling doctrines of antimilitarists and internationalists. While the report deals only with the year 1906 it is very remarkable as a comment on events which have occurred in France during the past two weeks. Of the growing insubordination of the French Army in general this distinguished cavalry officer writes as follows:

"During the past few years offenses against discipline have multiplied to a regrettable degree and so greatly exceed the proportions to which such offenses generally attain in a great army that we are compelled to inquire into the causes of this. Here we find that the first cause is the want of union and harmony among the officers themselves. They are, in fact, politically separated. Some of them are monarchists, others republicans. There are to be found among them also clericals and radicals, standing face to face in open hostility, and all the political antagonism which prevails in government circles is found to be equally rife in every officers' mess."

General Pelet-Narbonne cites the case of those officers who refused last year to obey orders in taking the inventories of church property, and the two generals who refused to salute General André, for which offense the Minister of War, Mr. Etienne, put them under strict arrest for fifteen days. Even the superior officers refuse to support their subordinates in the maintenance of discipline. The report of this German officer speaks upon this point as follows:

"A general in the French Army will tear to pieces in the presence of the reservists the report of an officer which presents fifteen cases of refusal to obey orders on the part of the rank and file, and will declare that he desires to ignore such a report. This is the reason why under-officers so frequently shut their eyes to acts of insubordination and adopt the principle of listening to no tales and of avoiding all trouble on such questions. The common soldiers are quite aware of this. On the other hand, the antimilitarist propaganda and the spread of socialism are carried on without any attempt at secrecy; and altho the attitude of the troops called upon during the strikes at Paris and Lens was fairly good, yet it is well known that two battalions fraternized with the strikers and had to be sent back to their garrison, while a certain Lieutenant Tisserand came in uniform to the headquarters of the Labor party and declared that the army was for the workingmen and would never fire upon them."

The cadets in the various military colleges of France are deeply imbued with antimilitarist views and openly profess their hatred of the army. To quote further from this writer:

"The petty officers of the School of Saint-Maixent, for instance, declare that their only aim in remaining in the army is that they may carry on a propaganda of antimilitarism. Publications abusing the army and inciting to desertion are widely circulated among the various corps and on several occasions during 1906 soldiers have been seen to rise in mutiny against the commander of a company. But things went even worse with the territorial troops and the reservists."

He cites several bad cases of military demoralization, and concludes his report with the opinion that "Minister Clemenceau will find it absolutely necessary to put a stop to this growing spirit of insubordination."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION HANGS FIRE

THE dissolution of the second Douma did not create one-tenth of the excitement and indignation which was displayed when the first Douma flew to pieces under the sledge-hammer of an imperial ukase. In his history of the Crimean War Kinglake describes how the dark-coated squadrons of Russia, altho unflinching and indisposed to flight, received the showers of bullets and cannon-balls that rent their squares with an almost acquiescent groan which ran through their whole ranks. So it would seem as if the population of the Czar's empire had now been beaten into submission and merely exprest their misery and despair by a represt moan of pain, instead of the yell of impatient fury and the revolutionary hymns which Frenchmen raised when first they hoisted the tricolor. This patience of fatigue and exhaustion is accounted for by a writer, Trotzky, in the *Neue Zeit* (Berlin) as springing from many causes. The Powers that be are entrenched so strongly in their political position, Stolypine so plainly plays into their hands and refuses to enter into the agrarian question that the people are dumfounded and know not which way to go. Then the real revolutionaries are but few in number. The

GERMANY. RUSSIA. AMERICA. ENGLAND. JAPAN. FRANCE.

HOW THEY DRESS THEIR HAIR AT THE HAGUE RECEPTION.

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

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Viedomosti (Moscow), the organ of the reactionary nobles, makes the boast that:

"The population of Russia amounts to some 150,000,000 souls. But in the revolution not more than 1,000,000 are inclined to take

THE TRAVEL SEASON IN RUSSIA.

NICHOLAS—"If only I could travel in that fashion!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

any active part. Were these 1,000,000 men and women shot down or massacred there would still remain 149,000,000 inhabitants of Russia, and this would be quite sufficient to insure the greatness and prosperity of the fatherland."

To this Trotzky angrily replies:

"This cannibalistic calculation overlooks one very evident fact on which the possibility of a revolution is based. That fact is this active revolutionary million represent a real historical development of the nation, and Mr. Stolypine will eventually have full proof of this."

He then proceeds to pillory the Russian Prime Minister as one of the main obstacles in the path of Russian freedom in the following terms:

"This Russian Minister, who for the second year is standing at the helm of government, has shown himself such a man of iron nerve as the hard-prest reactionaries stood in need of. He unites in his own person the brutality of a slave-owner with the recklessness of a rowdy. Yet he possesses the polished manners of a statesman who is the product of European parliamentarianism. When he was governor of Saratov, where the agrarian agitation reached its acutest stage, he violated all constitutional justice by his acts, and himself superintended the execution of the peasantry, and by this procedure became, according to the testimony of the Douma delegates, the object of execration and contempt to the peasants. It was not many days after personally assisting at the stripping and knouting of these poor countrymen that he was raised to his present eminence. The first Douma he merely used as a field for investigating a new situation, and observing how far parliamentarianism would harmonize with requirements of a settled social order."

Another reason why the revolution halts, we are told, was the gush and sentimentality of the Cadets in the first Douma. To quote:

"The lyrical outbursts of the Cadet orators of the first Douma, their ill-timed pathos, in which a note of trembling cowardice could be detected, their theatrical appeals to the will of the people, alternating with the whispering servility with which they interviewed the Czar in the antechamber of Peterhof were not likely to do much in withstanding the overwhelming advance of the reactionaries, such as the landed proprietors, who merely looked on and eventually succeeded in driving the delegates from the palace of Tauris. In vain did the soldiers in the fortresses mutiny, in vain were sporadic acts of terrorism perpetrated. The mailed hand crusht out all opposition and drumhead courts martial carried out the vengeance of Stolypine. The only incident which Stolypine could not face was the agrarian crisis and upon that he gazed as if he were confronted by the Sphynx."

He proceeds to say that the progress of revolution is not checked because the people are "weary" of revolution. The economic condition of the country is such that people can think of nothing else but how they may get work and bread. On this point he speaks as follows:

"When we hear people saying that the proletariat are grown sick of revolution and weary of agitation, we see that they lose sight of the colossal energy which this very proletariat is every moment displaying in the midst of all this political distress, in fighting for its economic rights. As a matter of fact the industrial crisis leaves the laboring classes no time for political theorizing. Only in the textile-industry district of Central Russia can people feel sure of gaining a livelihood. In every other quarter the number of the unemployed is appalling. A vast number of iron foundries are closed; many others are filling but few orders. In connection with this condition of things we see labor manifestations and gatherings of the unemployed in the management of which the most energetic activity is displayed. The proletariat are sometimes gaining control of the business in which they were formerly employed and are organizing cooperative companies for the distribution of the necessities of life at a moderate price. The proletariat is waging energetic war against commercial trusts and in the last few months a new wave of strikes has swept over the land, in which the most conservative sections of the proletariat have taken part."

He adds in conclusion that another hindrance to the course of revolutionary activity is the position taken by the soldiery. "The

THE COMING THIRD DOUMA.

After making and unmaking two Doumas, will Russia at length succeed in producing a third, armed with the knout like a Cossack?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

conservatism of the army is the curb-rein of revolution in Russia." "Yet," he continues, "in the army lies the hope of the revolutionaries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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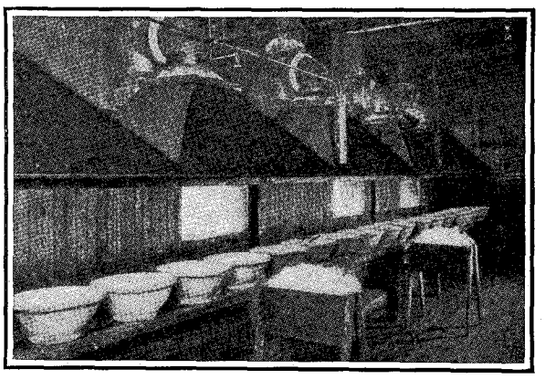
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

REPLACING LOST ORGANS

NO domain of biology was so obscure to the old schools as that of regeneration, or the power which certain creatures have of spontaneously reproducing lost parts or organs. And no branch of science ever originated such a mass of error and legend. But with the progress of research and the increase of our material



PREPARING SOLUBLE COTTON FOR INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

the subject has undergone its inevitable systematization, and to-day science is pretty sure of its ground. Dr. Hanz Przibram, in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau* (Berlin), summarizes the latest conclusions in this department. Dr. Przibram says that the old skeptical views of these phenomena are no longer tenable, that the process of regeneration is discernible in both natural kingdoms, and that it decreases with the increase in complexity of animal structure. Crystals are able to readily supply parts which have been broken off, but regeneration in plants is rare and only occurs in certain low forms of algæ, fungi, and the allied groups. The majority of instances of so-called regeneration are really "adventitious formations," that is, the result of a general reaction of the vital forces of the plant to any injury which the plant receives. In fact, it is a common observation that after an injury the plant at once begins to recreate all possible parts, not alone the parts which have been injured or ablated; and in this way small, completely formed plants appear at the point of injury or in portions which have not been affected by the exterior agency. In the case of animals the phenomena are clearly delineated, and there is a patent decrease in the recreative power the higher the position of the type in the scale. Says the writer:

"So clear, indeed, is the distinction that we may divide the animal kingdom into no less than six stages, from the unicellular or initial group to the highest, which contains man. The first category comprizes those creatures which merely require a bit of cell protoplasm for purposes of regeneration, that is, the protozoans. The second class, however, shows an increase in its necessities; for if the regenerative process is to take place several cells must be employed, as the body now contains at least two different cells, the ectoderm and entoderm. To this branch belong the majority of the polyps. It is possible for these creatures to recreate their entire body from a tiny remaining bit, a process which has been termed morphallaxis by T. H. Morgan."

In the third class are organisms that require more than two different cells for regenerative purposes. We read:

"Many of them are capable of morphallaxis, for example, the planarians and the tunicata; and the regenerative powers of the annelida are remarkable. In fact, the latter are able to re-form head-pieces, tails, and other portions of their bodies with great rapidity. A clear decrease in the power is shown in the fourth class, the mollusca, crustacea, fish, and the amphibia with tails. With these creatures the loss of the head is always followed by death, and the loss of a large portion of the tail is only followed by partial reproduction. However, the creatures are quite capable of recreating members, fins, and other sense organs. The fifth group is able to re-form tails completely, not the bony portion, but the fleshy part, altho in many instances the result is imperfect. In this class we find the lacertidæ, crocodiles, and so forth. Finally, the sixth group contains those animals which are able to repair injuries to tissue, but which are not able to reproduce lost parts of organs. To this group belong the tailless amphibia, or frogs, many different species of reptiles, birds, mammals, and insects. But even in this class we find occasionally birds which are able to reproduce the beak, reptiles and frogs which can recreate the jaw, and low rodent groups which manifest tail regeneration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW INCANDESCENT MANTLES ARE MADE

ABOUT forty million incandescent mantles are used up yearly in the United States. The method of lighting in which they are employed is now familiar to every one, altho it was introduced only about a dozen years ago; yet probably very few who use the mantles know how they are made, or even what they are made of. A descriptive article by M. C. Whitaker, condensed from a longer paper read by the author before the New England Association of Gas Engineers, appears in *The American Exporter* (New York, July 1). The writer gives details of each successive operation in the manufacture of the mantles, but he precedes this by a brief summary, which we quote:

"*Knitting.*—A thread of suitable size is knit into a tubular fabric on a machine modified from those used in knitting underwear. A large variety of stitches are made and designated as single weave, double weave, triple weave, etc.

"*Saturating.*—The lengths of knitted fabric are placed in a suitable vessel, and the so-called lighting fluid is poured over them. After the fabric is soaked in the lighting fluid for a certain length of time it is put through an equalizer for the purpose of equalizing the amount of fluid carried by each web. The fabric is then placed upon suitable forms of glass or wood and dried.

"*Sewing.*—The fabric is now taken and folded in at one end and carefully plaited, and an asbestos cord drawn through to form the head and loop of the mantle.

"*Modeling.*—After the head is made, the saturated fabric is shaped over a wooden form.

"*Burning Out.*—The modeled fabric is then hung on a suitable hook and ignited at the top. The thread is burned out, leaving an ash composed of the oxids of thorium and cerium.

"*Hardening.*—After the cotton is burned out, the soft, flabby ash

KNITTING THE MANTLE FABRIC.

is placed over a blowpipe, where the gas and air are controlled in such a way as to blow it out to the form of a mantle.

"*Dipping.*—In order to prepare the mantle for the subsequent handling and for shipment it is dipt into a bath of collodion and allowed to dry.

"*Trimming.*—After the collodionized mantles are thoroughly

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dried, they are passed to an operator, who trims off the rough edges of the skirt and reduces the mantles to a uniform length.

"*Packing.*—Loop mantles are suspended in paper tubes by cords; cap mantles are mounted on supports and the supports securely fastened to the caps. Mantles are usually packed in cartons of fifty and cased according to the size of the order—being shipped usually in 500 or 1,000 mantles to a case."

In giving details of the above processes, the writer notes particularly the necessity of avoiding the least trace of mineral impurity, which interferes with the light. Ordinary cottons can not be used in the knitted fabric, for this reason, and the fiber chosen is cleansed by a combination of chemical and mechanical processes, using only distilled water. The whole process of manufacture is a process of great complexity, both on account of the chemical problems to be solved and controlled and the difficulty of supervising and controlling the work of the employees in the various operations. Says the writer:

"There is no chemical manufacturing industry which requires such a large staff of trained experts as the manufacture of mantles and the raw materials for their production. . . . . .

"The amount of skill required from the employees, and the grade of intelligence demanded, will exclude mantle-making from that class of manufacturing industries which use cheap and ignorant help. The proportion of pay-roll which goes to the supervising staff is greater in mantle-making than in any other manufacturing line. The greatest factors contributing to the success of the American mantle manufacturer are: First, a thorough study and understanding of the technical difficulties involved in the various different processes. Second, a carefully organized and intelligent supervision of every process. Third, the high intelligence, integrity, and skill of his empolyees."

A CHEMICAL ELEMENT IN SEARCH OF A PARENT

WHAT is the origin of radium? It seems to be agreed that this newly discovered substance is merely a stage in a form of matter undergoing continual alteration. What is its immediate predecessor? Says *The Electrical Review* (New York, June 29) in a leading editorial on the subject:

"Radium may be considered as one of the infants of the family of chemical elements, young so far as our acquaintance with it is concerned, and young, it is said, even in actual years; for while until recently we have been content to accept the chemical elements as we found them, and to assume, so far as we could say, at least, they had always existed since the creation, radium, it is said, is a baby element only a few thousand years old. It is an active infant, however, and its addition to the chemical series has caused a much greater stir in scientific society than did any other element, or, at least, any added since chemical science was well established.

"Ever since this new member of the family was recognized, it has attracted to itself a great deal of attention because of certain peculiarities which it possesses. In some of these it does not stand alone, as there are certain other elements sharing them. Certain ones, like uranium, are old acquaintances; others, such as actinium, are more recent acquisitions; but, in the popular mind at least, these but little understood marvels are inseparably associated with radium.

"One of the peculiarities of this element—if such it be—which, from a scientific standpoint, may be the most important characteristic, is its appearance in places where it apparently did not exist before—that is, its production or generation from some other element. In other words, this new addition to the family of chemical elements insists on having a parent, and is not satisfied even with its astonishing properties, but must have a family tree; and certain of its admirers are now busily engaged in tracing back the line of descent and in establishing the relationship between the newcomer and several other elements."

It is generally considered, the writer goes on to say, that radium, and possibly actinium, are descended from uranium, and until recently it was thought that actinium is the immediate predecessor or parent of radium. This has, however, never been definitely established, and a recent investigation by Dr. E. Rutherford seems to show that actinium is not the parent of radium, but is further back on the family tree. The true parent has not yet been identified, altho apparently it should be possible to separate it from actinium and uranium. The new element, it is expected, will soon be described and named. To quote further:

"This particular phase of the study of radioactive elements is of absorbing interest, but unfortunately, or otherwise, we have as yet discovered no method of controlling the changes or transmutations. Experiments are therefore slow, and have but little attraction for those who like to produce effects; but there are others who apparently are determined to pursue this matter to the end, and it may be that eventually we may be required to adopt a new chemical chart which will arrange the elements in generations, and not merely group those together which inherit certain family characteristics."

A USEFUL NEW METAL

CHEMICAL substances known hitherto only as scientific curiosities are daily being put to uses sufficiently valuable to warrant their preparation in commercial quantities. In this sense the metal calcium is "new," for altho long registered among the elements, its uses in the arts have only recently been discovered. In *Cosmos* (Paris, June 8) a contributor thus abstracts a recent article by J. Escard in *L'Éclairage Électrique* (Paris):

"This curious metal, light, combustible, silver-colored, and forming ordinary lime by oxidation, is now obtained by divers chemical processes, commonly by electrolysis of its melted salts. Moissan, on the one hand, and Messrs. Gin and Leleux on the other, have also prepared metallic calcium from the calicum carbid that is used to make acetylene gas. The high temperature of the electric furnace, which is utilized to make the carbid by synthesis, may also dissociate this compound; the carbon alone remains in the crucible, while the calcium distils off and is condensed.

"Calcium, either pure or in combination, is certainly destined to a brilliant future. More tractable than sodium and less violent in its reactions, it would appear to be specially adapted to applications in metallurgy that require the use of reducing substances to purify molten metals at the moment of casting.

"As found in commerce, this metal is sold in the form of small bars consisting of 98 per cent. pure calcium. Its mean density is 1.72; that is, it is almost twice as light as aluminum. It alters slowly in dry air, but very rapidly in moisture. It burns with a very bright white flame. Its hardness is greater than that of sodium, lead, or tin, and is comparable to that of aluminum, tho slightly less than that of zinc or magnesium. Its breaking strain is 0.61 kilogram to the square centimeter [8½ pounds to the square inch]. Its most interesting compounds are those with hydrogen and with nitrogen—calcium hydrid and nitrid.

"Calcium hydrid was shown to the Academy last year by George Jaubert, under the name of hydrolith (hydrogen-stone). . . . Under the action of water at ordinary temperatures, the hydrid decomposes like calcium carbid, giving off, not acetylene, but hydrogen. . . . . .

"To make the new product industrially, metallic calcium is heated in horizontal retorts, kept at a high temperature, in which a current of gaseous hydrogen circulates; after some hours all the calcium is changed into hydrid. The hydrolith then appears as irregular, porous, white or gray fragments, of considerable hardness, insoluble in ordinary solvents, but instantly decomposed by cold water. It contains 90 per cent. of the pure compound; in these conditions a kilogram [2⅕ pounds] of hydrolith gives off a cubic meter of pure hydrogen. The importance of the new product for the preparation of gas in aeronatics has been noted; the process has already been utilized in the inflation of balloons. It should not be forgotten that the transportation of comprest hydrogen in steel flasks is very burdensome; using pressures of 150 kilograms per square centimeter [2,066 pounds to the square inch] the weight of the flasks is actually 10 kilograms [22 pounds] for every cubic meter of hydrogen at atmospheric pressure.

"The avidity of metallic calcium for nitrogen will be utilized in

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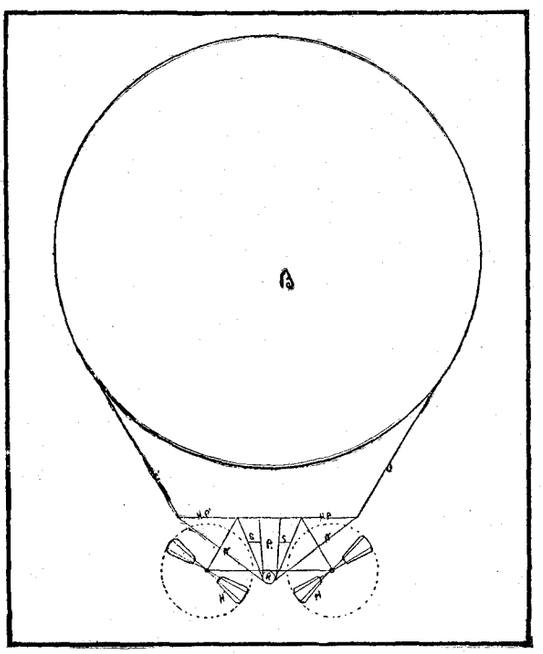
metallurgy. It is well known what an injurious influence the presence of nitrogen has on the mechanical constants of irons and steels. Hitherto, to purify the fused metal, bismuth has been used, which also forms a nitrid, but the elimination of the gas by the metal was not brought about in a completely satisfactory manner. On the other hand, it has recently been found that the formation of calcium nitrid takes place, even within the mass of the molten metal, in a manner that corresponds to all the desiderata formulated by metallurgists."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ASSURANCE OF MR. WELLMAN

THE trip to the North Pole by air-ship, which has been planned, in the interest of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, by Walter Wellman, is the subject of two articles by Mr. Wellman in *McClure's Magazine* (June and July). There was some criticism last year of Mr. Wellman's failure to start on his expedition, and more than one covert suggestion that its advertising features might possibly be of more importance than its scientific aspects. It is apparently to meet these aspersions and to create confidence in the good faith of his scheme that the articles noted above have



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LONGITUDINAL CROSS-SECTION OF BALLOON AND CAR.

B, Balloon at its greatest diameter; *CC*, steel cables supporting car; *HP*, horizontal planes enabling the ship to keep a level course; *P*, passageway for crew; *HH*, helices or propellers; *SS*, sleeping-berths; *R*, reservoir for gasoline.

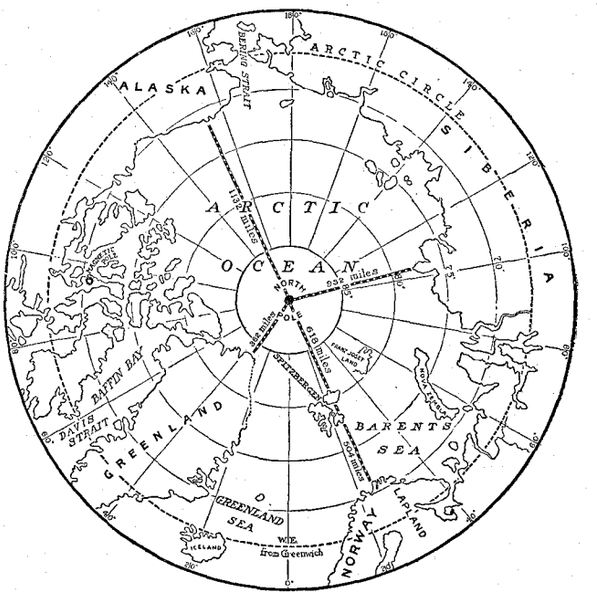
been written by the explorer. He describes minutely the precautions that have been taken against failure, and assures us that he is really going to start for the Pole, hoping to find it and return in safety. Regarding his balloon he says:

"In seeking the North Pole in an air-ship, it is no toy that we are playing with. The *America* is no plaything, no fragile, short-lived balloon built to run for a few hours as the wind listeth, and then succumb—but a machine, big and stout, steel-muscled, full-lunged, strong-hearted, built for war, for work, for endurance, able to fight the winds that sentry the Pole and perhaps to defeat them. It is no flight of rhetoric to say that this air-ship is huge. It is gigantic. Its length is 183 feet, and its greatest diameter 52.5 feet. The steel car underneath it is 115 feet long; and from the bottom of this car to the top of the gas-reservoir, the distance is 65 feet, the height of a four-story house. The surface of the gas-reservoir or balloon is 24,000 square feet, or more than half an acre, and the weight of the envelop of cotton, silk, and rubber is two tons.

"When the ship sets out upon its voyage, it will embrace, all told, 20,965 pounds—ten tons—of material and cargo.

"If we add the weight of the hydrogen in the reservoir—1,875 pounds—we have 22,840 pounds of men and materials moving northward in this engine of the air."

The envelop of the gas-bag is made of three layers of fabric, each coated with rubber, and its tensile strength runs up to 500



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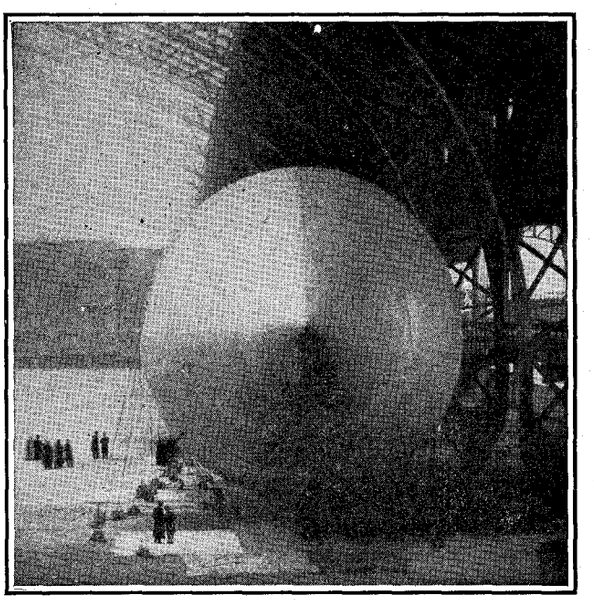
MAP SHOWING THE ALTERNATIVES FOR A RETURN JOURNEY.
The figures given indicate sea miles.

pounds to the foot—about five times what will probably be needed. It has no netting of cordage to hold snow, and part of the waste heat of the motor is to be used in warming it, so that ice will not collect on it. Even admitting a slight leakage, the decrease in lifting power will be compensated by loss of dead weight due to daily consumption of gasoline by the motor. The "ship" can make 15 to 18 statute miles an hour, and its radius of action, in still air, would be 2,250 to 2,700 sea miles—an allowance that



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The prow of the polar air-ship *America*—the nose that is to be pointed toward the North Pole.

seems ample to the author. The arctic, instead of being the least favorable region in the world for motor ballooning, is, Mr. Wellman thinks, probably the best for a long-distance voyage. The arctic summer is relatively mild, and the temperature over

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the polar ocean is marvelously constant. Storms are unknown in July and August. Fogs, snow, and rain are constant possibilities, but to meet these conditions Mr. Wellman has adopted an automatic ballast-guide-rope, an anchor for use when unfavorable weather prevails, and the snow-melting device already mentioned. The aeronauts will, of course, as far as possible select fair winds, and the "navigation" will be by experts. The trip will take anywhere from one day to five, but the *America* "may not get there at all," if conditions should all be unfavorable, Mr. Wellman confesses. In conclusion he says:

"We intend to return. We have no desire to pose as martyrs. There are four strings to our bow, as follows:

"First—We believe we have a fair chance to go to the Pole and back to our headquarters or to other land within ten days or two weeks from our departure, navigating with our own power as a true ship of the air.

"Second—If that fails, and the motor and fuel serve only to carry us to the Pole, after the gasoline is exhausted we can use motor and machinery, much of the car and tank, and many other appurtenances, for ballast, throwing them overboard piecemeal, and thus counteract the losses of lifting force through leakage and keep the *America* afloat in the air, simply as a drifting balloon, for a total of from twenty-five to thirty-five days from the start. And in that length of time the chance that the wind would drift us far to the south is a very good one indeed, since the distance from the Pole to land and safety is a mean of only 860 miles, which a fresh breeze might compass in two or three days.

"Third—Should the air-ship serve to carry us to or near to the Pole, we have in our equipment a complete sledging outfit, with a dozen picked dogs from Siberia, and we believe that within the two months or more of light remaining it would be practicable to sledge back over the ice to Spitzbergen or Greenland. Sledge expeditions propose to travel from land to the Pole and back again; if the air-ship takes us to the Pole, we have but the return journey to make, with the drift of the ice helping us on our way, an average of from two to four miles per day.

"Fourth—Thanks to the increased carrying capacity of our enlarged air-ship, and to the economical disposition we have made of the serpent principle, we are able to carry with us enough food so that if by any chance the *America* should be blown to some remote spot in the great unexplored area, far from any land, or if accident or ill conditions or other circumstances should make it inadvisable to attempt a sledging return in the autumn, we can pass the entire winter where we come down, making a snug hut of the immense quantities of cloth and other material of which the ship is composed, and leading the simple life, hibernating like bears, without fear of starvation, subsisting wholly upon the supplies taken with us. If this should happen, we should sledge back the following spring, when polar-ice traveling is better than in the autumn, and have enough food to carry us till the first of June.

"In anticipation of all possible emergencies, we are taking with us the latest, most minute and authoritative data, maps, and charts of all the lands surrounding the Pole, procured through the cooperation of our own and other governments, and of various geographical societies—information as to tribes, game, outposts, trails, timber, water-courses, depots of supplies, in Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the great stretch of Siberian coast, Greenland, the northern part of British America and its outlying islands, and Alaska. No matter where the wheel of fortune may drop us, we hope we are prepared for all eventualities—food enough for a wintering in our own larder, and much more food, if nature favors, in our rifles and cartridges.

"Should it be necessary, we could pass the long night of the winter at the North Pole itself, be it land or ice-sheeted sea—the six-months' night, with the moon, the stars, and the glorious aurora for our illuminant—and there await the coming of the six-months' sun, before setting out on the long journey homeward."

AN UNREASONABLE CHAMPION OF ALCOHOL — This title is bestowed on Dr. J. Starke, a German physiologist and dietetist, by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, June). Says this journal, in its editorial columns:

"To be sure he bases his arguments on such well-known facts as the presence of alcohol in the tissues at all times, and the fact that when artificially made and ingested it burns up to produce energy, but in his conclusions he is an extremist who will not receive the support of that part of the profession whose opinions are worth quoting. His denial that alcohol is never a poison is simply untrue, but it must be wormwood and gall to physiologists like Dr. Hall. He states the well-known fact that alcoholism—the craving for the narcosis—is a sign of mental abnormality and weakness, but his theory that moderate drinking by the healthy never produces the habit is sure to raise a storm of protest, for facts seem to be against him.

"Condemnation of total abstinence is risky business. There may be some who agree with Starke that small amounts of alcohol are not harmful, but when he advocates its habitual use as an aid to digestion and cerebration he is on debatable and highly dangerous ground, not only scientifically, but ethically. He advocates its use to aid invention and by the very ones who appear to be the most damaged by it—the unstable neurotics who are highly gifted creators, artists, writers, and men of genius generally. It does seem that his advocacy is scientific fanaticism as harmful as that of the opposite extremists who are far from scientific. His temperance is as intemperate as that of the 'temperance' faction. A balance-wheel is needed by both. Hall advises total abstinence as a necessity for the healthy, and Starke practically advises every one to drink moderately as a necessity. When two physiologists use the same scientific facts for such opposite conclusions, it is a scandal which reflects upon the science itself. The whole brood of dietetists are in discredit, anyhow, for the science of feeding is the host for a horde of parasitic fads from vegetarianism to 'chewing.' A house-cleaning is sorely needed in and out of the universities. 'Let digestion wait on appetite.'"

THE FINAL SLEEP

THE analogy between death and sleep runs through all literature, and is too obvious to escape even the savage. Is there any physical basis for this likeness? Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, thinks that there is. He accepts the theory that sleep, like fatigue, is due to an accumulation of poisons in the system, and he believes that what he calls "natural" death—death from old age—is caused by a similar, tho deeper and more thorough, toxic effect. In an article entitled "Studies of Natural Death," contributed to *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Professor Metchnikoff gives some reasons to support this belief. In the first place he thinks that the aged often long for death instinctively, as tired people long for sleep, and he tells a number of anecdotes to illustrate his point. He says:

"It may be supposed that as in sleep an instinctive need of rest is manifested, in natural death is manifested man's instinctive aspiration toward death. . . . . .

"Monsieur Yves Delage, a well-known zoologist, in an analysis of my studies upon human nature, expresses his doubts as to the existence of an instinct serving neither for the preservation of the individual nor that of the species. In his mind the idea of the instinct of death is nonsense. I can not share the view of my learned critic. Both in man and in animals many harmful instincts are known to exist which have nothing to do with insuring life or reproduction. To this class belong the anomalies of the sexual instinct, so frequent among mankind, as well as the instinct which impels parents to devour their young, or that which attracts insects to the fire. These instincts are for the greater part injurious to the individual and the species.

"The idea that this instinct of natural death is in all probability accompanied by as peaceable and pleasant a sensation as can be conceived will still further increase its beneficent effect upon humanity. We have no precise knowledge with regard to this sensation, but the few data possest upon accidental death permit a conception of its agreeable nature.

"It is undeniable that in a great many cases of death, such as we actually witness, the cessation of life is accompanied by painful sensations. There are, however, diseases and fatal accidents in which the approach of death brings no pain. In our own experience, during an attack of intermittent fever, when the temperature had in a short space of time fallen more than forty-one

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degrees below normal, we were conscious of a sensation of extraordinary weakness, resembling no doubt that which foreruns death. As a matter of fact, the sensation was grateful rather than painful. In two cases of poisoning by morphine the sensation was as agreeable as possible: a gentle faintness, accompanied by such lightness of body that one felt as if afloat in the air.

"Those observers who have given their attention to the sensations of persons who have narrowly escaped death report facts of the same character. Professor Heim, at Zurich, has given an account of a fall during a mountain climb, in which he came near losing his life, and accounts of other accidents of the kind befalling Alpine tourists. In every case he has described an attendant feeling of beatitude.

"If in cases of death by illness we meet this sensation of beatitude, all the more might it be expected in natural death. Preceded by the loss of the instinct of life and the acquisition of the instinct of natural death, the latter must be held to be the best ending, in accordance with the true principles of human nature.

"We do not pretend to offer the reader a complete doctrine of natural death. This chapter upon the science of death is hardly more than begun, but it is already beyond question that the study of the phenomena of natural death in the vegetable and animal world, as well as among humankind, will furnish information of the highest interest from the standpoint of science and of humanity."

THE EVOLUTION OF TICKLISHNESS

THE ability to be "tickled," using the word only in the sense that denotes rough horse-play in which the sensitive parts of the body such as the armpits are attacked, is a vestige of the instinctive feeling that leads an animal, in a fight, to protect his more vulnerable parts. This is the theory advanced by Dr. Louis Robinson in anarticle on "The Science of Ticklishness," contributed to *The North American Review* (June). When a young child lies on his back and rolls himself into a ball to prevent your tickling his neck or his armpits, he is repeating the tactics, Dr. Robinson thinks, of a remote ape-like ancestor in a contest with an animal possessing greater brute strength but less cunning. And the delight of the youngster in the game shows nature's method of insuring that this exercise, which must have been beneficial to the race in preserving many fit lives, should be well practised in play before it was needed in real combat. Says Dr. Robinson:

"Practically all children, in fact, both by word and act, show plenty of evidence of enjoyment of the game, and invite its continuance indefinitely. Hence, one may say that there exists a distinct *appetite for tickling;* and this upon close investigation proves to be as marked and real as any of the recognized animal appetites (all of which, by the way, have an *immediate* bearing on the continuance of the individual or the race); and, moreover, has this in common with them, viz., that there are times when desire is strong and gratification great, and there are times when desire is absent and provocation fails to take effect. Like the reflexes associated with the gustatory nerve, which make part of the appetite for food, the activity of which depends upon whether we are hungry or the reverse, the reflexes that accompany ticklishness are intermittent. . . . . .

"Pursue the game vigorously, and our little playmate throws himself down on his back, and fences with his limbs to protect the more ticklish parts. When one is dealing with an active youngster, so much address is shown in these defensive tactics that it is very difficult to touch such regions as the neck, the armpits, or the groin. Many little children will spontaneously attempt retaliation with the teeth, which all the time, be it noted, are bared (in laughter) exactly as are the teeth of young apes and puppies at play."

The most "ticklish" parts of the body in every animal, the writer says, are those that most need defense, depending somewhat on the particular methods of fighting adopted by the creature. We read:

"A young ape or dog which, in the innumerable sham fights of its youth, learns to defend the *axillæ*, where a single bite might sever the axillary artery; the neck, with the carotids and windpipe just under the surface; the flanks, and borders of the ribs, where a comparatively slight tear lays open the abdominal cavity; and the groin, where the great femoral vessels lie close to the skin, would, without doubt, be vastly better equipped for the fierce combats for supremacy in after-life than an animal which had not undergone the same elaborate training. Warfare becomes more and more a matter of education, tactics, and strategy, and less a matter of brute force, as the scale of intelligence is ascended. Among the lower orders of animals, whose actions are guided by stock instincts, and not by knowledge gathered from experience, the methods of attack and defense seem very elementary, reminding one of the 'one, two, three, four' of the stage 'super' when engaged in a broadsword combat; but, when one comes to examine the fighting methods of brainy creatures, such as dogs and apes (the latter more especially), one is reminded of the elaborate science and address of the skilled fencer. . . . Now, strategy, such as is shown in ape-warfare, depends upon experience, adroitness, and adaptiveness, and not upon inherent instincts. It must be *learned;* and a young animal which had not the advantage of an education derived from sham fights in early youth would be as helpless, when brought face to face with an experienced foe, as one of us who knew nothing of fisticuffs or sword-play would be if he were pitted against a practised pugilist or fencer.

"An inquiry into the special warlike tactics of some other creatures which show a marked degree of ticklishness gives our argument additional support. All the *Canidæ* and *Felidæ* habitually attack the throat; and, in the romps of young puppies and lion cubs, it seems to be the chief end of the game to 'get in' at this spot. Now, the throat and adjoining parts are in these animals markedly the most ticklish regions. There are reasons for thinking that among orang-utangs the same spot is more often assailed in actual warfare than is the case with chimpanzees, and a young orang appeared to be much more ticklish in the neck than a young chimpanzee."

According to Dr. Robinson's analysis of its phenomena, therefore, ticklishness is a revelation of man's past habits and history; and he considers that we may learn something also from the fact that its utility has wholly come to an end. Of this he says, in his concluding paragraphs:

"A very brief investigation suffices to show that the time of its disappearance as a necessary adjunct to education must have been one of the most momentous in human history. The old methods of self-defense, so assiduously taught by such means, must have been rendered wholly useless directly man learned to adapt external objects, such as sticks, stones, to his many needs. Then occurred a revolution even more drastic than that which followed Roger Bacon's discovery, when 'villainous saltpeter' exploded the methods of steel-clad chivalry, and sent all its glittering paraphernalia into the scrap-heap. Neither the stab of a spear nor the smashing blows of a stone ax could be warded off by any tricks of fence, however skilful and elaborate, which were part of the old methods of warfare."

"WHEN President Roosevelt made a flying visit to the Panama Canal in the autumn of 1906," says Charles Prelin, in the concluding article of a series on "The Subaqueous Tunnels of New York," contributed to *Engineering* (London), June 7), "he was so impressed with the magnitude and difficulty of the work that he proposed to Congress that a medal should be struck and awarded to the men taking part in this great engineering enterprise. This was a fine idea of our watchful and strenuous President, because there is hardly less merit in risking one's life for the benefit of one's country while overcoming the forces of nature than there is in risking one's life on the battle-field. The work of the obscure heroes of the Canal Zone will stand for ages as a landmark in the progress of civilization. No less arduous and difficult, too, is the work done every day in the tunnels around New York by our valiant 'sand-hogs,' who carry on their work out of sight of their fellow-men, in an atmosphere of forty pounds pressure to the square inch. Not less distinguished and not less meritorious than the generals who lead our well-clad, well-fed, and well-equipped armies from strife to victory are our engineers, who plan with consummate strategy their successive campaigns against the giant forces of nature. History recounts the names and deeds of warlike leaders of the past, who left trail after trail of blood and desolation behind them; and it is time for a new modern history to enshrine the names of our engineering heroes, whose peaceful achievements have done, and are still doing, so much for the well-being of mankind and the material progress of the world."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CHURCH REFORMS IN RUSSIA

THE political revolution in Russia is having a marked effect upon the Russian Church, the leaders of which are said to be determined that the new order of things shall accrue to the church's benefit also. There is, however, in what the Russian reformers propose, a striking contrast to the principles of German reformation, as we learn from the Russian correspondent of the *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Tübingen). The substance of his paper is given as follows:

We have begun to note the fact that in former times the Russian Church was, to a comparative degree, independent of the state control and had its own ecclesiastical head other than the Czar. Accordingly the determination has gained considerable ground in circles with progressive ideas that the old order of things, especially the Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, must be restored. In order to bring about this and other reforms and to reestablish old traditions, the leaders have insisted that a general Russian-church council should be held. In the days of Witte this remained a "pious desire," the realization of which was hindered chiefly through the influence of the aged Procurator of the Holy Synod, Pobjedonoszzew. Since the death of the latter the time for the realization has come, and by an imperial decree dated May 3 the Czar has actually laid down the conditions under which such an "ecclesiastical douma" is to be held in Moscow in the near future. This mandate, divided into fourteen paragraphs, determines particularly who shall constitute the common church council and the manner of the election. According to this document each district is to be represented by the bishop of a diocese, together with two other delegates, one from the ranks of the clergy and the other from the laity. A preponderating influence, however, in determining the decrees of the council is given to the bishops.

This document, which was originally promulgated in the weekly official organ of the Ecclesiastical Academy in St. Petersburg, the *Zerkowij Westnik*, is accompanied by what is evidently intended to be an "inspired" editorial, reflecting the minds and the ideals of the authorities in the matter. It is entitled "The New or the Churchly Christianity?" and purposes to show in what respects the Church of Russia stands in need of reforms.

The author starts out by showing that it is the "Rascol," or the dissenters and sectarians of Russia, as also the educated classes, who are demanding a reformed Christianity. In the circles of the educated theologians also is heard the cry for a new Russian Luther, who is to satisfy the religious needs of the church. The author can not and does not deny the fact that in Russia certain church reforms are imperatively necessary; but he insists that all such reforms must be made in the spirit of the church and without changing any of the fundamental doctrines of the Orthodox Church; for changes in the teachings of the church will not meet the actual religious needs of the times. The religious spirits of our day do not seek a reformation of the teachings of the church, but desire to bring to the forefront an awakened interest in the moral principles of Christianity. Christianity is teaching what we should do. The teachings of Christ pertain to the moral life of men. "Be converted!" is what he taught; and this process is one that is historically not to be interrupted. Man should grow steadily in good works and progress in Christian life. This is a truth which the reformers of the sixteenth century in Germany, Switzerland, and England ignored, and for this reason they can not be the model for the Russian Church to follow. These reformers proceeded from the conviction that the church of their day was dead, that it had to be created anew, that the old fire had to be enkindled afresh. While aiming at the production of something new, they only succeeded in bringing into existence new religious sects, which theoretically were different from the traditional church that preceded them, but actually stood on the same ground. Luther's Reformation is an instructive example of such a false religious innovation. Luther thought that the Apostolic Church was dead and he wanted his Reformation to be its revival. But he did not realize his ideal. Luther's church was not only no purer or higher than all the rest, but theoretically it even contained contradictory elements. The doctrine of justification by faith has ignored the real ethical principles of Christianity, exactly as this was the case in the Roman-Catholic Church. The religious individualism of Protestantism has shaken the foundations of the church. The reformers of the Russian Church evidently want to avoid the mistakes of a Luther. The new Christianity they propose is to be chiefly a negation of what the Russian Church is at present; and their scheme, far from being centered in the gospels, as they claim, is really the outgrowth of a philosophical system. An essential feature in the changes that are to be made in the Russian Church should consist in this, that these innovations be based on the belief in the continuity of the church and be a reformation from within, in harmony with the spirit and character of the church, and not from without, with elements antagonistic to its nature. It should be a conservative and ecclesiastical, but not a radical or revolutionary, reformation.

In commenting on this interesting scheme, the correspondent of the *Chronik* says:

It is very clear that the writer of this leader means well, but he clearly shows that he does not appreciate the seriousness of the religious problems and perplexities in the Russian Church. The comments which the friends of advanced religious ideas in Russia will make on these proposals will be interesting reading.

In the mean while the adherents of positive evangelical churches in Russia have already held a convention in St. Petersburg, to effect if possible a union of their forces, the details of which are reported in *Der Christliche Orient*, from the pen of a participant, Pastor Jack. Three branches of what could be called Protestants were represented, the so-called "Petersburg Brethren," representing free churches in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, and elsewhere; secondly, the Baptists; and thirdly, the Presbyterian Molokans. Serious contentions on the subject of infant baptism, for the present at least, prevented a closer union, but a better understanding in the future is confidently expected, while the whole project is one sign of many showing that progressive religious thought is becoming thoroughly aroused throughout the Russian Empire.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PUNISHMENT OF HARRY ORCHARD

THE conversion of Harry Orchard presents a problem in punitive responsibility that has a more or less baffling effect upon the judgment. The views of the secular press were presented in our issue of July 6, the New York *Times* frankly owning the dilemma which the case offered to civilized criminologists. Religious papers are inclined to be conservative in their view of the evaded responsibility of the prisoner now that he is born anew. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), in speaking for the religious press, declares that they "will feel somewhat reluctant to make much of this conversion, for obvious reasons, but the secular papers are doing so without reserve." This journal permits itself to say nothing as to how Orchard should stand in the eyes of the law. We read the following:

"Accepting the sincerity of Harry Orchard in his confession, as with our present light we feel bound to do, he presents another marvelous instance of the forgiving power and transforming grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. That he is dripping with blood and covered with infamy does not in the least shut him out as a penitent from the throne of mercy. Skeptical men of the world may sneer at this and say it turns our religion into an absurdity, but we know it is the glory of the Gospel of Christ that he can cleanse the vilest sinner and the wickedest criminal into purity and peace. Harry Orchard's confession does not wipe out his wickedness or release him from paying the penalty of his crimes; but it enables God to forgive him and make him a new man. And as to penalties we leave that matter to the authorities of the State and to the mercy of God."

The Lutheran World (Springfield, Ohio), after reciting the main

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facts of Orchard's story, remarks that it has "been made transparent in this recital of diabolism that the President was right when he said with his usual courage and frankness that the people on trial are 'undesirable citizens.'" *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) admits that Methodist theology "is certainly put to its test when a man who has murdered a score of victims claims conversion and acceptance with God." It goes no further than reaffirming the efficacy of repentance even for the greatest of criminals. Thus:

"It would be highly dangerous to deny the grace of God in its application to even the vilest wretch who ever lived. Orchard's confession ought not in the least to palliate his crime, or to evoke any maudlin sentiment in his behalf. But if he has in reality repented and received the pardon of God so as to be conscious of it, tho he may go to the gallows, every sincere lover of men, however low fallen, will hope that he may enter the other life with some better chance and destiny before him than that awful character of a general assassin which he has borne upon the earth."

THE VIEWS OF PFLEIDERER

THE attention of the theological world is being attracted just now by Professor Pfleiderer, of the University of Berlin, whose analysis of the character and claims of Jesus of Nazareth presents many points of interest, altho not a few of them have been heard and met before by orthodox thinkers. Professor Pfleiderer's main point is that Paul, and not Christ, was the founder of Christianity, and he dwells upon the point made by Cardinal Newman that "the first three gospels contain no declaration of our Lord's divinity, and there are passages which tend, at first sight, the other way." The views of Professor Pfleiderer are thus summarized by W. S. Lilly in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, June):

"His sources for the history of Christ are first those Epistles of St. Paul, which he considers genuine, and the three older Gospels attributed respectively to St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. Matthew; that is the chronological order in which he puts them. To the Gospel according to St. John he will not allow any biographical value whatever; he pronounces it to be a work of didactic theology (*Lehrschrift*), composed about the middle of the second Christian century. St. Paul's account of the earthly life of Christ is, of course, meager. Unlike the other apostles, he never walked with the Master, or sat at his feet, or listened to his words. What he knew of 'the man Christ Jesus' was from tradition. It was 'the Lord from heaven' that was directly manifested to him in a vision on that memorable journey to Damascus; and his work, Professor Pfleiderer judges, was through his teaching as to the Spirit of Christ, and its indwelling in Christians as members of Christ, to transform the conception of a Jewish Messianic kingdom, which dominated the minds of the primitive brotherhood, into the ethico-religious Kingdom of God established on earth in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. But—I am still quoting the Professor—this separation between the eternal (*überzeitlich*) Spirit of Christ and the historical person Jesus, and the clothing of that ideal principle in the mythical form of a spiritual being, come down from heaven to earth and made man, opened the way to the Gnostic speculations whose growth in the second century threatened to dissolve Christianity into visionary images and to evaporate its historico-ethical character. Hence the need of an ampler history of Christ than that which was furnished by the slight and fragmentary references in the Pauline writings. That need the three older Gospels aimed at supplying. They were composed, the Professor continues, in post-Pauline times, indeed, and partly under the influence of Pauline thought; but their foundation was the tradition of the primitive fellowship of disciples as to the life and teaching of Jesus; or, as another learned writer has observed, 'we have in them reminiscence, guided by faith, and prompted and shaped by the circumstances and conditions of the writers.'"

Professor Pfleiderer depicts Christ as a mere man, a successor of John Baptist, as the latter was of the old Hebrew prophets, especially Elijah. In the words of Mr. Lilly:

"Professor Pfleiderer, then, depicts Christ for us as a Jewish peasant, the son of Joseph the carpenter and Mary, and deems that the earliest historical incident in his career is his baptism. That the preaching of repentance and of the approaching advent of the Kingdom of God by St. John Baptist had deeply imprest him is evident, the Professor observes, from the fact that after the imprisonment of the saint he himself delivered the same message: 'Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' But tho the message sounded the same—I am still quoting Professor Pfleiderer—the spirit in which it was delivered was different. Christ was no mere preacher of penance. His preaching was the immediate outcome of his own heart, strong in faith and glowing with love. It was a glad message of deliverance to the weary and heavy-laden, to the captive and the opprest. It was the revival (*die Wiederbelebung*) of the best spirit of the prophets: the spirit of Hosea, of Jeremiah, of the younger Isaiah; and it was addrest specially to the poor, the suffering, and the sinful who were dear above all others to his compassionate soul."

The Professor explains Christ's expression "Kingdom of Heaven" as the dispensation which he came to inaugurate:

"What, then, the Professor continues, did Christ mean by 'the Kingdom of Heaven,' the near advent of which was proclaimed as a reason for repentance? The two meanings now currently attached to the expression, he tells us, would have been quite alien from the thoughts of Christ's countrymen. They would not have understood the conception, whether of a kingdom of blest souls beyond the grave, or of an earthly but spiritual polity of men, dwelling in true religion and virtue. Nor did Christ himself ever explain the words in either of these senses. He thinks that Christ meant by the words what his hearers must have understood him to mean, and what St. John Baptist clearly had meant—the miraculous establishment, hoped for by all pious Jews from the time of Daniel, of a new and better order of things on earth, and especially in Judea, whereby the misery of the world should be healed. He conceives of Christ not merely as a religious and ethical teacher, but as a political reformer; of the promised Kingdom of God as a social revolution in favor of the poor and the opprest; and he quotes those most striking verses in the *Gospel according to St. Luke*, in which this seems to him clearly indicated: 'Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the Kingdom of God; Blessed are ye that hunger now, for ye shall be filled. But wo unto you that are rich, for ye have received your consolation; Wo unto you that are full, for ye shall hunger.' He quotes also other passages as favoring that view; such as: 'Fear not, little flock, for it has pleased your Father to give you the kingdom'—a promise repeated in fuller form at the Last Supper."

Dr. Pfleiderer declares that Christ's conception of his own work and character was quite inconsistent with the supernaturalism imported into the Gospel history by later ecclesiastical tradition. The following is Mr. Lilly's exposition of the Berlin savant's view:

"Let me now exhibit what he holds as to Christ's own conception of himself and his work. The Professor confesses that the question is a difficult one, because the evangelical narratives are colored by the thought of an age later than that of the events which they profess to relate. But he is of opinion that if we look at it from a historical point of view, we may be sure that Christ was not conscious of any superhuman origin or existence. Christ entered upon the career of prophet, like the Baptist before him; he labored as teacher and healer among his fellow countrymen, like others before and with him; his power over sick souls and bodies, however wonderful it seemed, was no unconditioned almighty power—it was conditioned by the faith of the sick, as clearly appears from a passage in St. Mark. In like manner his prophetic knowledge was not unlimited. The hour of the advent of the promised day of salvation the Son knoweth not, but only the Father. He declines the attribution of ethical perfection: 'Why callest thou me good? No one is good but God alone.' He prays to God, his Father, as he taught his disciples to pray. He claimed to be the Son of God only in the same sense in which all good men are, and recognized those who do the divine will as his brothers and his sisters. Professor Pfleiderer thinks, then,

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that the genuine human self-consciousness of Christ may unhesitatingly be asserted, on the authority of the older evangelists, as a safe historical fact."

WHAT PURITANISM HAS DONE FOR RELIGION

PURITANISM, as it existed in the days of Oliver Cromwell, is a dead thing, and yet it has done its work and left its undying impression on the religious life of the world. Who would think that the Congregationalists of to-day had anything in common with the Roundhead preachers who were the object of Butler's satire? Yet, Mr. W. F. Moulton, in the London *Quarterly Review*, does ample justice to the Puritan spirit wherever and whenever it appears, altho in its origin those who represented it were conspicuous for "intolerance, the narrowness of their conception of life, and their heavy hand" of persecution. Nevertheless, Puritanism has added much to the strength and pertinacity of Anglo-Saxon religion. To quote Mr. Moulton:

"It has been as a quickening influence, a needful complement and corrective, to institutional religion, that Puritanism has contributed most to the spiritual life of the nation. Its failure as a system, a dominant power, in no degree detracts from its value as an influence, for experience shows that it is impossible to materialize a spiritual conception into a system without signal deterioration. Savonarola, Luther, and Calvin were infinitely greater, more righteous, more sane when they worked like leaven than when they ruled like magistrates; and on the pages of history there can not be found a record of any reformer or reforming movement which has preserved unimpaired its quality when it has passed from the sphere of prophetism into that of authority. Those who decry Puritanism as a disposition because of its shortcomings as a ruling power are guilty of a great injustice, for the shortcomings were the incidents—the painful and discreditable incidents—of a noble crusade on behalf of a spiritual conception of religion. Whatever else may separate them, the Puritan is at one with the Catholic in his claim that the affairs of the soul are far too sacred to be touched in any degree by unhallowed hands."

The great point upon which the Puritan insisted was the supremacy of conscience as the guide of human conduct. As Mr. Moulton observes:

"Upon the standards of conduct the Puritan influence has unquestionably told strongly for good. In the day of his power the Puritan was narrow and hard. He banned many a harmless pleasure and inculcated many a profitless discipline, with the result that the nation bounded to the opposite extreme of license when the restraining hand was removed at the Restoration. But the glory of the Puritan was that he brought everything to the touchstone of his conscience."

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER—The Sunday newspaper can not be described as a purveyor of religious matter; but without actual examination it would scarcely be believed that the proportion of space devoted to what might be termed "religion" is so small. By an analysis recently made and publicly announced in a sermon, Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, showed that out of 911¼ columns of one issue of eight New York papers the contents of 3¼ columns could be classified as "religious." As reported in *The Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Atlanta) Dr. Burrell stigmatized the Sunday newspaper as "unnecessary," "unlawful," and "disreputable." His words are quoted to the following effect:

"The Sunday newspaper is disreputable. It is wont to present its own claims as 'a great educator.' This is amusing. If the claim were true, it would still not excuse the offense. Our public schools are generally thought to be educational; but that does not constitute an argument for opening them on Sunday. These newspapers, however, are not an educating influence. Let me read a tabulated statement of the contents of a recent Sunday issue of several leading newspapers—the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Press*, *World*, *Journal*, and *News*:

	Columns.	
Murders and assaults	12	
Adulteries	7	
Thefts, etc.	24	
Total of crime		43
Sporting	81	
Theatrical	44	
Gossip and fashion	77	
Sensational	42	
Fiction	99	
Unclean personals	8	
Total of gossip (mostly disreputable)		351
Foreign news	47	
Political news	113	
Other miscellaneous news	92	
Editorial	39	
Specials	199	
Art and literature	24	
Religious	3¼	
Total (chiefly) news and politics		517¾
Grand total		911¼

CATHOLICS AND THE YELLOW PRESS

CATHOLIC papers complain that "something is radically wrong in the attitude of Catholics toward the Catholic press in the United States." *The Catholic Tribune* (Dubuque, Ia.) asserts that both itself and other Catholic papers "are doing their best to eke out an honorable existence in the face of the disgrace that the foreign-born element, speaking other languages than the English, have Catholic daily newspapers, while the numerically much greater body of English-speaking Catholic Americans take their food from the hand of non-Catholic and frequently anti-Catholic publishers of daily newspapers." In an endeavor to find the "specific reason" for "this pitiable state of affairs," *The Tribune* quotes from *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (St. Louis) what it calls "an illustration of our press-misère" that, it believes, "sheds much light on the causes underlying the recent disgraceful status of affairs." The quotation is as follows:

"The Chicago *Examiner and American*, one of Hearst's 'yellow journals,' recently instituted a 'coupon contest' for three trips to Palestine, three to Europe, five to Cuba, five to Mexico, five to California, etc., in which most of the winners, as announced in that paper's edition of March 3, were Catholic priests.

"The clergyman heading the list, Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R., received no less than 1,132,534 votes. The second, Rev. Fred Cannell, nearly a million; the third, Rev. P. McGee, 744,776.

"A priest of the Chicago Archdiocese . . . says:

"'If the money and energy put into this contest were applied to the cause of a Catholic daily newspaper, would not this long-desired and necessary desideratum be easily provided? And to think that all this was done for such a paper! Of the fifty-one clergymen named as winners and as "coming close" to the winners, thirty-three (33) are Catholic priests!'

"No well-meaning Catholic will grudge these priests the benefits of their trips to the Holy Land, etc. But is it not awful to contemplate the fact, so clearly indicated by the results of this 'Palestine contest,' that it is largely, if not chiefly, the Catholics of Chicago that read and support the yellowest of the yellow journals, which disgrace that metropolis? And we have been told on seemingly good authority that similar conditions exist in New York and San Francisco; that there, too, the yellow Hearst papers enjoy the patronage of Catholics to such an extent that they would probably cease to be profitable were they entirely deprived from Catholic support."

The Catholic Tribune goes on to ask: "Can it be true that it is Catholics who are responsible, to a great extent at least, for yellow journalism, one of the most frightful evils with which twentieth-century America is curst?" Such papers as *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) and the *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Ind.) recommend their bishops and priests to refrain from giving interviews to daily papers, especially to the "yellow ones."

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LETTERS AND ART

EVENING CLOTHES AND THE DRAMA

THE curious relation between clothes and the drama in this country and in England is expressive of certain national differences, we learn from a high English authority on theatrical matters. "The evening-dress habit is by no means so tyrannical and deterrent in New York as in London," says Mr. William Archer, dramatic critic of the London *Tribune*. This observation, with some others of great interest relative to the comparative conditions of the drama in America and in England, are published as a result of the writer's recent visit to these shores. After mentioning such material advantages that New York enjoys over London as the nearness of the theatrical public to the region of the theaters, and the somewhat cheaper cost of the best seats, he dwells (in *The Independent*, New York) on that "greatest advantage of all," the way the "evening-dress habit" is managed. Thus:

"The busy New Yorker does not feel bound to go home and dress before going to the play. If he has time to dress, good and well; if not—no matter. Nor do his womankind hold it necessary to dress (and undress) themselves as tho for a ball before they enjoy an evening's amusement at the theater. From the business point of view the beneficial effect of this common-sense treatment of the dress question is incalculable. How many thousands of people in London are driven to the music-halls simply because they have not time or energy to dress for the theater! Yet I know of only one London manager—Mr. George Alexander—who has declared himself hostile to the evening-dress superstition."

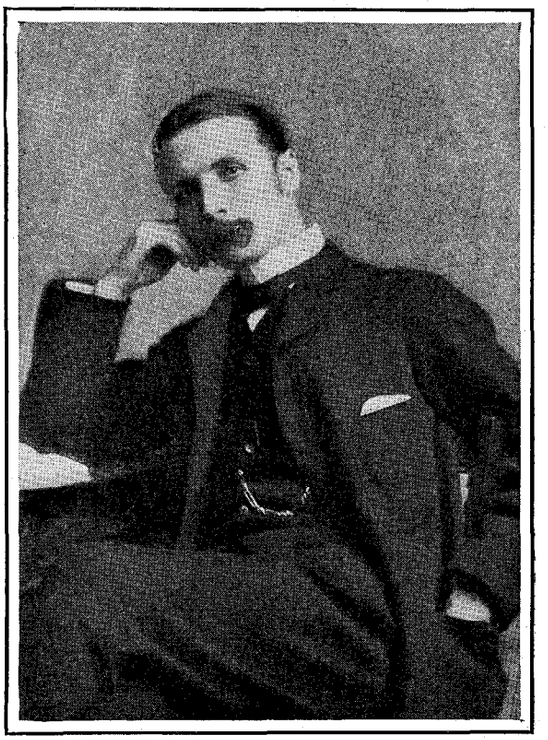
The immunity of America from the evening-dress superstition, he goes on to say, in this paper also published for the benefit of his own countrymen in the London *Tribune*, is much more significant than it might appear at first sight. "The swallow-tail dominates the London stage no less than the London auditorium." We read further:

"To the British drama the white choker is a choker indeed. The dramatist can not escape from the drawing-room, the boudoir, and the conservatory. When he needs a breath of fresh air, he must be content to take it at a garden-party. Sometimes, indeed, he may visit a country inn, but it must be in the society of an eloping countess. On rare occasions he may indulge in an excursion to a Scotch moor in order to study its traditional fauna—to wit, dukes, millionaires, and flunkies with luncheon-baskets. Outside Great Britain only two places exist for him—Paris and Monte Carlo. He is fettered, in a word, to the West End of London. Even when he seems to wander from it, he but drags a lengthening chain. He may go wherever the West End of London goes; but elsewhere—at his peril! At the outset of his career, Mr. Pinero attempted, as he said, 'to get the scent of hay across the footlights'; but this he soon abandoned.

"The American dramatist suffers from no such petty restriction. The whole wide field of American life is open to him, and he is rapidly learning to make good use of his freedom. As people come to the theater in their workaday clothes, so they are willing to interest themselves in all aspects of the workaday world. There is probably a certain class—perhaps a large class—which still actively prefers the drama of dress-coats and Paris gowns, such as our English playwrights turn out. In 1899 the manager of a huge stock-company theater in Boston, which gave two performances a day and changed its bill every week, told me that his audiences, among whom women largely preponderated, were devoted admirers of the 'shirt-front play.' No doubt this frame of mind still obtains to a certain extent. It is only too natural that people—and especially women—whose own lives are gray, laborious, and sordid, should love to dwell in an imaginary world of light and luxury, purple and fine linen. That is the reason, I take it, why many of our English plays are still in request at cheap stock-company theaters, when their term of life in London or at the Broadway theaters is long over. But the American public, as a whole, has no exclusive affection for dukes and millionaires. It has a keen appreciation of character-study in all walks of life, of domestic sentiment, and of that 'ethical' criticism which is at present so much in the air. The astonishing growth of politico-social interest and intelligence which is manifested in the popular ten-cent magazines, finds its reflex, faint, indeed, but unmistakable, in the theater. On the whole, then, I find the conditions of theatrical life much more free and healthy in America than in England. In point of individual endowment our English playwrights have still the advantage. America has as yet no such master craftsman as Mr. Pinero, no such delicate dramatic humorist as Mr. Barrie, no such playwright sophist as Mr. Bernard Shaw. But were I a young dramatist, ambitious of developing my genius freely, I would shake the dust of Britain from my feet, plunge into American life, and try to depict it for the American people. There are wider opportunities in New York than in London."

SHAKESPEARE'S "HONEST" GHOSTS

SOME recent exponents of the historical school of literary criticism declare that all Shakespeare's ghosts, like that of *Hamlet's* father, are "honest" ghosts. In saying this they attempt to refute the psychological theory which of late has had notable representatives, and which would make these supernatural



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WILLIAM ARCHER,

An English dramatic critic who thinks "the conditions of theatrical life much more free and healthy in America than in England."

beings the figment of subjective states of mind. Mr. E. E. Stoll, writing in the current number of *The Publications of the Modern Language Association* (New York), takes the former position. "Far from being subjective," he declares, "the ghosts of the Elizabethan drama, like the ghosts of folk-lore, were, as Mr. Lang has observed of the latter, ghosts with a purpose.'" They were not used "for mere uncanny and melodramatic effect," but "to effect a definite end"; that end being to "wreak revenge," or to protect some loved one, or to prophesy, or to crave burial, or simply to appear "in the capacity of an omen of death." All of these purposes, Mr. Stoll points out, "were from of old the special purposes of the ghosts of folk-lore," and all except the next to the last are represented in Shakespeare. But in "Hamlet," "Richard III.," "Julius Cæsar," and "Macbeth" the "paramount

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purpose is revenge." Of the appearance of *Cæsar's* ghost to *Brutus*, Mr. Stoll remarks:

"It is only our nineteenth-century prepossessions and philosophizings that have dissolved that famous apparition into an 'embodiment of *Brutus's* sense of the egregious mistake he has made in slaying *Cæsar* and the approaching overthrow of republicanism.' Political drama that this is, it, like the rest of Shakespeare, has little politics or statesmanship in it, and really it is conceived and wrought out as a thoroughly Elizabethan murder-and-revenge play, the latter half of it, like 'Hamlet,' containing a ghost to preside over the revenge."

After considering all of Shakespeare's ghosts, Mr. Stoll is convinced that they are neither hallucinations nor abstract personifications, but "the concrete representations of Nemesis," "the products of an art and culture widely different from our own." In the following summary Mr. Stoll treats of the art of Shakespeare as "a naive and literal art," entirely consonant with the intellectual standards of his time:

"We have seen how he conceived of Nemesis as a personal blow-for-blow—even when by the hand of God—rather than as the vague, devious, impersonal retribution that we nowadays read in nature and in human experience and history and try to body forth in our drama and novels; and we have seen how superstitiously, how unpsychologically he conceived of curses and dreams. The same may be said of all else in Shakespeare—and there is much else—that borders on the supernatural and the occult. It is altogether supernatural, altogether occult—it is nowise rationalized or allegorized, after the fashion of modern authors such as the German. His witches and wizards are the witches and wizards of James I., who ride on a broomstick and sail in a sieve, boil unspeakable caldrons, call up spirits and familiars, and raise storms; and in 'Macbeth' the name and office of vulgar witch and awful Norn are by him so confounded that all possibility of allegory—as of fate or destiny—is quite foreclosed. His conjuring and magic in the 'Second Part of Henry VI.,' 'Macbeth,' and the 'Tempest' is the ordinary conjuring and magic of his Elizabethan—half-medieval—age, introduced to make plot and to satisfy a love of shows, pranks, and marvels, and in any other author than Shakespeare would hardly have been made out to be more. To get a meaning from it, as it brings the three drunken cronies to fisticuffs, or sets dogs to worry them, or goes through the sonorous rigmarole of the *Witches'* incantations, there is nothing for it but to shut our eyes or roll the world back three hundred years, to bow down before Shakespeare with the transcendentalists or in heart and wit ourselves become a Faustus or a Eulenspiegel. And his portents and omens, his prophecies and soothsayings and presentiments, are of the same stripe. They are literal, objective, binding. A portent like that of the subterranean music which betokens that the god *Hercules* is forsaking his minion *Antony*, or that of the horses devouring one another in Glamis Castle, or that of the Lion stalking by the Capitol, or that of the slave holding up his hand to burn, itself unscorched, like twenty torches, has in Shakespeare no more subjective coloring or wavering outline than it has in Plutarch or Holinshed. Such things stand forth as unreasoned, prodigious facts; they are the history, the staple and stuff of the plot. So even with his presentiments. . . . In such matters Shakespeare knew not reason or symbol, where we moderns know nothing else. He heard no call to press beyond the veil of seemingly supernatural phenomena to a natural fact or a human meaning; to him the phenomena themselves were both meaning and fact; and so far from ever evincing discontent with that meaning or doubt of the fact, he betrays at times a primitive, ceremonial preoccupation with the mere form and letter."

In believing in the reality of ghosts, Shakespeare, according to Mr. Stoll, was as unquestioning as any other child of his age. For:

"It was the day when, of high degree or of low degree, devils and demons, like angels, were numbered up into the hundreds of thousands, and every man, like Marlowe's *Faustus*, was attended by his own; when sickness, even by physicians, was held to be a sort of demoniacal possession; when one of the controversies raging was not whether ghosts appeared or miracles took place, but whether the former were devils or souls from purgatory and whether the latter were the doings of heaven or of hell; when witches, by storms and contrary winds, impeded the progress of royal personages and were discoursed upon and legislated against by the king on the throne and the dignitaries and worthies of his realm; when so trifling a circumstance as a jackdaw's entering the window of Westminster Hall actually found record in the minutes of the House as a sign from heaven. Such beliefs, such superstitions Shakespeare took up into the web of his great art without a cavil or a scruple, like an Elizabethan, like the 'Soul of the Age' that he was. As did his fellow playwrights, he represented ghosts, witches, omens, dreams, and the like always as simply as if he believed in them, and his belief there is no more reason to question than theirs."

THE DIME NOVEL IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

THE dime novel was not always as black as it is now painted, we are told by an investigator in this by-channel of American literature. Indeed, if we do it justice, this class of fiction, now so much reprobated, must be given an important place in the literature of this country. Those products of the sixties, that appeared under the name of "Beadle's," were "the first and best of their order," says Mr. Charles M. Harvey. "Altho nearly all of them bubbled over with thrills, they were not of a character to provoke breaches of the peace." They had a great run for a few years, continues their historian, "incited many imitators, all of a lower grade; and at length, after suffering a gradual deterioration in quality, dropt out under the competition." The first editor of the series was Mr. Orville J. Victor, of whom Mr. Harvey, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), has this to say:

"He selected some writers of ability and standing to contribute to his series. He discovered other writers who made reputations in higher fields of literature afterward. He invented a few writers who quickly 'made good.' Rules of possibility, morality, and action in the narrative were laid down by him, which all writers had to observe. Mr. Victor himself, who, at the age of eighty, is to-day not only alive but also mentally and physically alert, had done some good journalistic and literary work before the first of Beadle's novels was issued. He had edited two or three papers, was a leading contributor to *Graham's Magazine*, a well-known periodical of the days just before the Civil War, and had written some short biographies of Paul Jones, Israel Putnam, and other American heroes."

The aim of the original dime novel, it is asserted, "was to give in cheap and wholesome form a picture of American wild life." Further:

"At the time when it began to be published, 1860, less than fifteen years had passed since the country's boundary had been pushed from the Sabine, the Red, and the Arkansas rivers and the Rocky Mountains, onward to the Pacific. In that decade and a half we had gained Texas, Oregon, New Mexico, and California, and had enlarged the national area to an extent equal to that of the entire territory east of the Mississippi. A real frontier in 1860 along the line of the Missouri and the Arkansas, with thousands of fighting Indians beyond that line and some of them east of it, gave the reader an ardent concern in the adventures in 'Malaeska,' 'Seth Jones,' 'Massasoit,' and other tales which told of life when the frontier was in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. These tales had both contemporaneousness and vitality.

"'As editor I sought the best work of the best writers in that particular field of fiction,' said Mr. Victor a few years ago to the author of this article. 'All was up to an excellent standard of literary merit. The detective- and love-story came later, when rank competition on the ten-cent trade made it seem necessary to introduce these elements. Almost without exception the original dime novels were good. Their moral was high. All were clean and instructive.'

"This judgment by the man who shaped these little books will be accepted by most persons who remember them in their best days. Ethically they were uplifting. The hard drinkers and the grotesquely profane and picturesquely depraved persons who take

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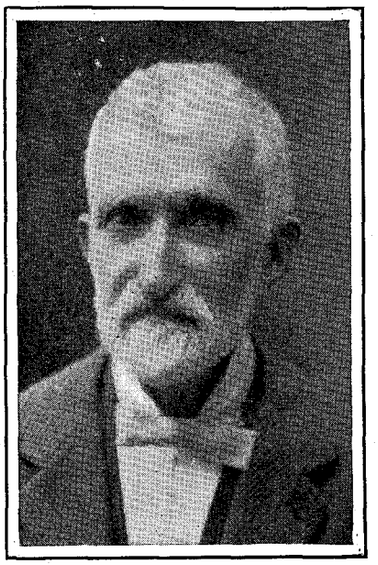
leading rôles in many of the dime novels of recent times were inexorably shut out from their progenitors of Beadle's days.

"These tales incited a love of reading among the youth of the country. Tho making no pretensions to be historical novels, they often dealt with historical personages. Many of the boys and girls who encountered Pontiac, Boone, the renegade Girty, Mad Anthony, Kenton, and Black Hawk in their pages were incited to find out something more about those characters and their times, and thus they were introduced to much of the nation's story and geography. Manliness and womanliness among the readers were cultivated by these little books, not by homilies, but by example. It can be truthfully said that the taste and tone of the life of the generation which grew up with these tales were improved by them."



ORVILLE J. VICTOR,
Under whose editorial direction Beadle's dime-novel series was first issued.

Lincoln was a reader of Beadle, as were also Seward and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, we are told. The classic tribute to the type came from Zachariah Chandler, who is reported to have said: "The man who does not enjoy 'Onomoo, the Huron,' has no right to live." One of Beadle's tales registered itself in politics, as Mr. Harvey shows:

"'Maum Guinea,' Mrs. Victor's slavery tale, which issued at a critical moment in the Civil War, and which, republished in London (all Beadle's novels were republished in London until 1866), circulated by the tens of thousands in England, had a powerful influence in aid of the Union cause at a time when a large part of the people of that country favored the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Victor's own Address to the English People,' issued at the same time, and in connection with the London edition of the novels, was widely distributed in England, and helped to overcome the sentiment which was clamoring for the breaking of the blockade and the purchase of Southern cotton for Lancashire's idle mills.

"'My dear fellow,' said Henry Ward Beecher to Mr. Victor afterward, 'your little book and Mrs. Victor's novel were a telling series of shots in the right spot.' This is testimony which counts. Beecher was a special commissioner from Lincoln to England in 1863, to counteract the hostility to the Union cause in the Palmerston Cabinet and among the aristocracy."

The black man disappeared from dime novels with Appomattox, but the Indian held on with almost undiminished tenacity until 1876. He gave way, finally, before the cowboy and the detective; but at the present time the latter has almost undisputed sway of the stage.

The dime novel, says a writer in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, taking his cue from Mr. Harvey, is not dead. "It is with us still, flourishing like a green bay tree"; only "it is not that degenerate dime novel of the moment, which Mr. Harvey laments as the final evolution of a once commendable literary form." What *The Inter Ocean* sees is this:

"The true successor, the real child of the old-fashioned American dime novel, is the present-day American novel of action, in which there are deeds on every page. Indeed, Mr. Harvey seems to have an inkling of this fact, as when he remarks: Between some of them (the dime novels) and some of the bound novels the only recognizable difference is the difference between 10 cents and $1.50.'

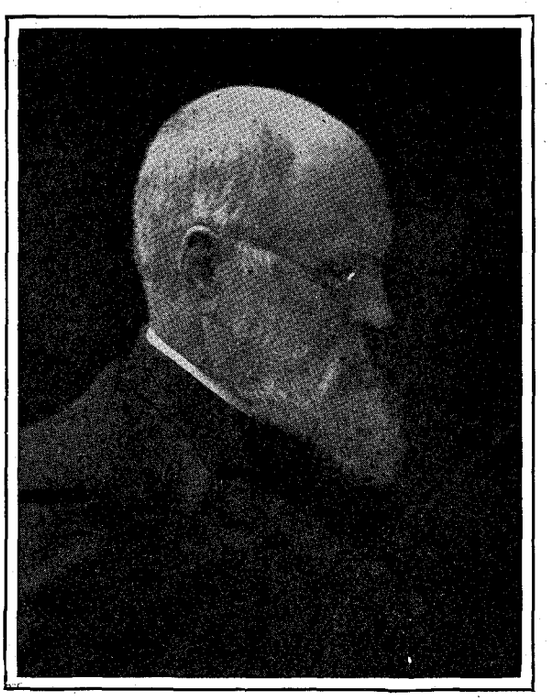
"In the preface to his 'The Wreckers' Robert Louis Stevenson frankly states that he has attempted to use the literary form of the American dime novel. He recognized its possibilities, and, supplying style and some psychology, produced that tale of mystery and the sea which is at once a 'shilling shocker' and a work of art.

"Artists of less intelligence than Stevenson have unconsciously, or without acknowledging their indebtedness, worked upon the lines of the dime novel until to-day America has a school which may very properly be designated as an artistic development of the dime-novel idea."

DANA, THE EDITOR

THE late Charles A. Dana owed his primacy among the great editors of America to that catholicity of sympathy which excluded no topic of human interest. This fact is pointed out by Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine, the literary editor of the New York *Sun*. The man whose name and fame are chiefly associated with *The Sun* was also, we are told, a power hitherto unappreciated in building up the New York *Tribune*. But rightly to interpret Mr. Dana's career as an editor, both of *The Tribune* and *The Sun*, "adequately to appreciate the sympathetic as well as the dynamic aspect of his character," one should remember, Mr. Hazeltine insists (in *The North American Review*, July 5), "his entrance at the age of twenty-three into that band of wistful reformers of society, whose Brook-Farm experiment was a failure more illustrious than many a brilliant self-seeking success." Of the effect of this experience we read:

"The imprint made upon the plastic fiber of his young manhood by such aspirations and experiences was never effaced. The influence of a youthful, but sincere and fervent, effort at the amelioration of social conditions ran like a silver streak, unchecked by the less sanguine hopes and the sobered convictions of riper years, through more than half a century of journalistic work. Hence it came to pass that, through the fifteen years of his association with *The Tribune* and the twenty-nine years of his control over *The Sun*, Mr. Dana never shut his columns to the dreams and the proposals of any honest devotee to the improvement of society. He never denied to social reformers, what they vainly may have sought in many quarters, a forum of free discussion. An audience he never refused, tho approval he might withhold. His reason



CHARLES A. DANA,
Who believed that "a great newspaper ought to be, not only the abstract and brief chronicle, but . . . the expounder of the time."

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may have forbidden him to countersign their arguments, but his heart told him that their aims at least were right."

The time has come, continues Mr. Hazeltine, "to say that the magnitude of the services which Mr. Dana rendered to the New York *Tribune*, considered as an organ of popular education, has never been appreciated." We read further:

"He himself was never known to allude to the self-effacement which obscured the volume and the value of his contributions to that newspaper. He seemed to have the kind of pride which shrinks even from the semblance of self-vindication, and which feels too firm a confidence in the power of future accomplishment to care to rehearse the past. Yet it is no secret to those familiar with the inner history of that journal that the extraordinary circulation and influence attained by it during the decade preceding the Civil War were largely, if not mainly, due to the development of Mr. Dana's aptitude for his vocation. So far as *The Tribune* became anything outside of a political newspaper—and it did, in fact, become something far more comprehensive, elevated, and powerful than the mere advocate of political opinions—it was he, rather than Horace Greeley, who created it. The latter, indeed, was primarily, and would have been, if left to himself, exclusively, a writer of political leading articles. It was not Greeley, but his many-sided young coadjutor, who took all learning for his province, and made *The Tribune* for a time a fountain of enlightenment and stimulation to the whole people of the North. There is also reason to believe that, even in politics, at more than one grave crisis, when Greeley's own faith faltered and his purpose swerved, he leaned for guidance and support on his more resolute coworker."

It was not until 1867, when Mr. Dana organized the company that bought *The Sun*, that "he had for the first time an opportunity of carrying out fully and permanently his ideas of a newspaper's possibility and of newspaper rewards." Mr. Hazeltine writes thus:

"Once free to embody his view of the aims and standards of journalistic work, Mr. Dana produced a newspaper which in this country had then no parallel in respect of keenness, comprehensiveness, and trustworthiness of observation; breadth and accuracy of knowledge; luminous and fruitful scholarship; soundness of reasoning and matured good sense. He justified the title of his journal, for in it he offered a daily conspectus of all that meets the solar rays. For the first time it might be said of an American editor that, while graduating the space allotted to each subject by its relative importance, he did in very truth obey the dictum of Dr. Johnson, and survey mankind from China to Peru. His conception of news and editorial comment differed widely from that of preceding editors. He believed that, not only as regards local incidents and local politics, but as regards the personages, events, movements, discoveries, and discussions of the world at large, a great newspaper ought to be, not only the abstract and brief chronicle, but, we may add, the expounder of the time. Besides discharging its former news-gathering function, he thought that a daily journal should supplant the lecturer, supplement the pulpit, and absorb the old-fashioned magazine and quarterly review. Here, again Mr. Dana stood forth as the author of an innovation of incalculable value. He may be said to have invented the cheapest and most useful instrument of popular education that the world has known. What he once had made of *The Weekly Tribune* he incomparably expanded and improved upon in *The Sunday Sun*."

One of Mr. Dana's special titles to the remembrance of his fellow workers in the newspaper calling, continues Mr. Hazeltine, "is the fact that, more than any other man alive on either side of the Atlantic, he raised their vocation to a level with the legal and medical professions as regards the scale of remuneration. He honored his fellow craftsmen of the pen, and he compelled the world to honor them." Unforgotten, also, it is asserted, "is his possession in a preeminent degree of the truly imperial faculty for choosing useful lieutenants." Commensurate with these traits was his sense of public responsibility. We read:

"If there ever was an unselfish, a high-minded, and a conscientious editor, who strove early and late to play the part of a patriot, that man was the creator of *The Sun*."

HENRY JAMES'S AMERICANISM

EVER since Mr. Henry James revisited America and wrote his latest impressions with a more or less caustic pen, it has been the fashion to condemn him for his un-Americanism. Among the voices of those who will not forgive him for alienating himself, there now and then sounds one in the opposite tone. None of these, perhaps, has gone so far as Mr. H. G. Dwight, who asserts that "Mr. James is as truly and typically American as Hawthorne or Bret Harte or Walt Whitman or the strenuous young men of the hour." That he happens to be of another type, Mr. Dwight goes on to say, "takes nothing away from his representative quality—or from our honor." The writer is so bold as to assert that "no other country could have produced him," and reminds us of the good fortune that befalls us in possessing him by pointing out that "he has revealed a side of American life that no one before him has touched." It is this which we read in *Putnam's Monthly* (July):

"Expressive of our secret relation to the world from which we sprang, of that in us which reaches back after the things we have renounced, he has voiced the predicament of thousands of his countrymen that, as a literary property, is perhaps our most original contribution to letters. We are not, as some of us would like to think, a legendary race in its infancy face to face with the primal problems of man. Neither are we, as others of us would like to think, a historical race rich with the accumulations of ages. We are, rather, the younger sons of the ages, with a tradition and a country that do not match. Our feverish activity, our prodigious progress, are the haste of pioneers with civilization in thei blood to create anew—and more perfectly!—the world from which they came. Our case, therefore, as such things go, is something new under the sun. And Henry James, instead of blinking it or failing to perceive it, has discovered the dramatic possibilities of the case. The eager American, with slumbering things in his veins, trying to waken them in his own clear air or suddenly confronted by the embodiment of them in richer and heavier airs—that picturesque contrast with many of the variations of which it is susceptible, Mr. James has recorded with a consummate art."

The contrast is more than picturesque, Mr. Dwight asserts. It has even a "stimulating critical value" for whatever is to be found in our life that may be described as "of the finer consciousness." And no other method, we are reminded, than that Mr. James employs "could so bring out the distinctively American quality." The writer enlarges upon this point:

"A certain deep and delicate simplicity of it, for instance—as it were the wisdom of the ages filtered through the primitive condition—Mr. James has particularly dwelt upon. Madame de Mauves, Isabel Archer, Christopher Newman, Francie Dosson, Milly Theale, the unforgettable Strether, and Adam and Maggie Verver of 'The Golden Bowl,' testify so strongly to it, are altogether a tribute to their country so much higher than any one else has paid, that they disprove more effectually than any argument the charges of injustice and lack of patriotism so often brought against their creator. But of course the comparative method, disinterestedly pursued, is bound to reveal the less flattering points of the picture with the more so. Thus it is that the lives of Hawthorne and Story, and the recent American papers, often offend our passionate national sensitiveness. They are, nevertheless, documents of a striking and important kind. Of the last in particular it can be said that nothing of the sort has been done, with the same degree of sympathetic penetration—unless by Dr. Hugo Münsterberg. As free on the one hand from the animus of most foreign critics as they are on the other from the fatuous complacency of the average native, they form a valuable commentary, social and esthetic, on the democratic experiment. They supplement too, in a highly suggestive way, the studies which have latterly been making objective certain aspects of our industrial and political life. But Mr. James's experience has been fed from so many sources as yet closed to us that we can hardly be expected to see with his eyes. Only a later generation, rich in a thousand things which we to-day must go without, and able to look back upon our time as we look back upon the dark ages of the early nineteenth century, will be in a position to judge of his attitude."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Militants: Stories of Some Parsons, Soldiers, and Other Fighters in the World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Hitherto, volumes of short stories seem to have received scant encouragement in this country, but latterly several volumes of this kind have appeared with well-known imprints, and it seems possible that in time short stories collected in volume form may again share the favor now accorded to the long novel. The volume before us is one of the best collections we have recently seen. The author has gained a deserved reputation in this *genre* of fiction. Her stories have appeared in prominent magazines. Almost without exception they have been stamped with an individuality, a distinction not found in many writers of her type. "The Militants" consists of nine stories and is a record of different aspects of the struggle for existence, so to speak, in church and state. Pathos, humor, tragedy, sentiment, and real humanity are found in nearly all of the stories. The place of honor has been given to a sort of love idyl in retrospect in which a bishop and a little girl are the principal characters. In "The Witnesses" we have the portrait of a fine clergyman of the old school who looks upon the changing order with mingled resignation and regret.

Baker, George Pierce. The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–329. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Barr, Martin W. The King of Thomond. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 218. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.25.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. The Thread of Gold. 8vo, pp. x–244. The House of Quiet. 8mo, pp. xii–253. Two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Bogue, Herbert Edward. Dareford. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 363. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Brown, Theron, and **Butterworth,** Hezekiah. Hymns and Tunes. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii.–564. New York: American Tract Society.

Calvert, Albert F. Murillo. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 186. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25.

Campbell, Wilfred. Ian of the Orcades. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Clay, Albert T., Ph.D. Light on the Old Testament from Babel. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi–437. Philadelphia: The Sunday School Times Co.

Collier, Edward A. Lyrics from the Psalter. 12mo, pp. 133. Pittsburg: The United Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1

Collter, Nick Sherlock. Frenological Finance. Frontispiece. Illustrated. Oblong folio. Boston: The C. M. Clark Co.

Commons, John R. Proportional Representation. 12mo, pp. xi–369. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Cooke, Arthur B. With the Tourist Tide. 12mo, pp. 278. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Cruickshank, J. W. and A. M. Christian Rome. 16mo, pp. 374. New York: A. Wessels Co.

Davis, Richard Harding. The Scarlet Car. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 166. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Dawson, A. J. The Message. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–394. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50 net.

Deming, P. The Story of a Pathfinder. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

This little volume presents the curious combination of a slight autobiography and a group of short stories which in themselves are partly autobiographical. The author, now an old man, is one of the "fading host" of intellectual workers who are sometimes loosely termed the New-England school. His place was in the ranks. He never attained to the gold lace of literature, never won that far-sounding fame which fell to the lot of some of his friends; but his place in letters is an enviable one. And after reading his little volume, full of unobtrusive sincerity and penetrated with that sort of poetry which marks the evening of certain lives, one feels in contact with one of those rare personalities which give biography its chief charm.

The opening pages of the volume give a sketch of the Pathfinder's youth. The reader is asked to go back with him to the early forties when railroads were "far-off fantoms," books were scarce, and print was regarded as a sacred thing; when new lights were flashing upon what seemed like a new world, and when men were dazzled by the wonders of new science,—by phrenology, by mesmerism, by Morse and the telegraph, by phonography. It is in a sense the afterglow in America of the new intellectual era which was to make the nineteenth century the most memorable of epochs that Mr. Deming describes in the opening chapter of his book. Turning the pages, the reader easily discerns that the author played an important rôle in the prolog to the imperial scene in which the next generation was to take part. In describing himself as the "Pathfinder" he has hit upon an ideal characterization.

Mr. Deming began his career as a reporter. He mastered shorthand, a science which at that day was regarded as little short of miraculous, and which for him was the golden key to success in journalism. His intimate account of Raymond and other chiefs of journalism of that day are full of interest and suggestive contrasts.

Interwoven with the actual life-story of the man we have the three short stories, themselves evidently a part of his life experience. Then follows "The Secret Story," the finest thing in the book, the "Nunc Dimittis" of a long and well-spent life, in which the Pathfinder, realizing that the end is not far off, "picks up" as he puts it, "and gets ready to leave," casting the while "a longing, lingering look behind."

Dike, Francis Harold. A Scientific French Reader compiled with notes and vocabulary. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Dreiser, Theodore. Sister Carrie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 557. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

Dresser, Horatio W. The Greatest Truth and other discourse and interpretations. 16mo, pp. x–234. New York: Progressive Literature Co.

Edwards, William Seymour. On the Mexican Highlands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. Cincinnati: Jennings & Graham. $1.50 net.

Frazar, M. D. Practical European Guide. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1 net.

Gardner, Percy. The Growth of Christianity. 12mo, pp. xiv–278. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Gilbert, Levi. The Hereafter and Heaven. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents net.

Given, John L. Making a Newspaper. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Given's manual is the best we have seen on a topic that does not admit of treatment except in the concrete. Beginners in journalism will find it constantly helpful. It is concerned mainly with the newsgathering and business departments of a newspaper, giving little attention to its higher functions, those which relate to the formation and direction of sound public opinion. But within its lines it is excellent.

Guthrie, William B. Socialism Before the French Revolution. 12mo, pp. xviii–339. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Hall, Eliza Calvert. Aunt Jane of Kentucky. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Hodge, Frederick Webb. Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Part I. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 972. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Holmes, W. H. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Illustrated. Folio, pp. xl–846. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Hutchinson, Alfred L. The Limit of Wealth. 12mo, pp. xii–297. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Irwin, Wallace. The Shame of the Colleges. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–159. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

Janet, Pierre, M.D. The Major Symptoms of Hysteria. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Jefferson, Charles Edward. Fundamentals. 16mo, pp. 58. New York: Young Men's Christian Association Press.

Kennedy, Charles William, and **Wilson,** James Southall. Pausanias. 12mo, pp. 60. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

King, Alfred Castner. The Passing of the Storm.

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Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Lauck. W. Jett. The Causes of the Panic of 1893. 12mo pp. xii–122. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Lecouvreur, Frank. From East Prussia to the Golden Gate. Translated and compiled by Julius C. **Behnke.** Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xiii–355. New York and Los Angeles Angelina Book Concern.

Long, William J. Wayeeses. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–172. Boston Ginn & Co.

Lowndes. Mrs. Belloc. Barbara Rebell. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 379. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50 net.

Mansfield, Laurence R. Fires of Desire. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Martin, W. A. P. [Formerly president of the Chinese Imperial University.] The Awakening of China. Profusely illustrated from photographs. Large 8vo, pp. xvi–328. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.80 net.

If there be any doubt in the public mind that the fire of Japanese valor has touched the sluggish blood of Chinamen to emulation, the doubt will vanish upon reading Dr. Martin's book. Were it not for the fact that Dr. Martin has spent years in China, studying at close range political and social aspects of the country, one would be inclined to regard as exaggerated some of his predictions. Had the people continued to be as "inert and immobile" as they were half a century ago, he would have been tempted to despair of their future. But viewing them as they are to-day, "united in a firm resolve to break with the past by adopting the essentials of Western civilization," he feels convinced that a new era similar to that of Japan is about to open. These views, based upon facts which have come under the author's actual observation, are not without significance at the present hour when the possibility of Japanese aggression is admitted.

Dr. Martin's long experience with Chinese affairs leads him to believe that China is the theater of the most important events now taking place in the world. In comparison with them the agitation in Russia "shrinks into insignificance." Such a statement "staggers" the reader. People had come to think that there was only one epoch with which convulsed Russia might reasonably be compared—the French Revolution. But when we keep in mind the fact that it is rather the social than the political fabric that the author is considering, his amazing statement seems not unreasonable. Moreover, it would be a dull imagination indeed that would not take fire in presence of recent events in the East.

When this veteran traveler and author assures us that China to-day is able to mobilize an army of 100,000 trained troops, that the government has ordered the nucleus of a navy consisting of eight armored cruisers and two battleships, five of the latter of which are to be equipped with the wireless telegraph, we are inclined to treat with serious attention his inference that even Russia may have to take second place upon the sensational stage of the world.

"When about thirty years ago," says the author in his preface, "Japan adopted the forms of Western civilization, her action was regarded by many as a stage trick." What does the world think now, he asks, as it looks on half dazed at the spectacle of the chancellors of Europe compelled to reckon with the "British of the North Pacific"? And pointing to Japan's "huge neighbor," he declares his conviction that the future will reveal in that immense territory events equally startling, on a larger scale.

As one reads these pages written from first-hand knowledge by a man evidently in sympathy with the people he describes one realizes how little is generally known about contemporaneous China. If we accept Dr. Martin's dictum (and there seems to be no reason for rejecting it) all of the usual impressions which are entertained regarding China's political and social status must be radically modified. The theory adopted by Voltaire in the celebrated *Essai* to the effect that China is essentially unchangeable, that a certain level of civilization is never overpassed, a theory generally adopted since his time, must fall to the ground. In an era when everything is changing the temper of the Chinese people, we are assured, is undergoing a change. They have become "restless as the sea and fickle as a weather vane."

The book is illustrated from clear photographs, all of which are really interesting. The portrait of the Chinese Emperor is that of a handsome man, while those of some of China's eminent statesmen show physiognomies that are strangely suggestive. Indeed, if physiognomy is the absolute induction of character that eminent authority declares it to be, one would be forced to admit that the Chinese are not inferior to their brilliant Mongolian neighbors.

Maxwell, Gerald. The Miracle Worker. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.50.

Moore, Edward A. The Story of a Cannoneer under Stonewall Jackson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2 net.

Painter, F. V. N. Poets of Virginia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. v–236. Richmond B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Peck, George Record. The Kingdom of Light. 12mo, pp. v–97. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Mr. Peck's little book is the essay on this subject which was published several months ago in *Putnam's Magazine*. As the production of a prominent corporation lawyer in a great Western city, it may perhaps be described as a most remarkable confession. Mr. Peck tells us that Concord "was in its day, and will long continue to be, a greater force in this nation than New York and Chicago added to each other." In that elevated spirit his little book is written. The pity of it is that means will never be found for giving it such wide distribution among those who need its philosophy, as the help of a great railroad gave to "A Message to Garcia." The reason is the spirit of our times. Hubbard's book had direct relation to industrial efficiency; Mr. Peck's relates to man's immortal soul.

Person, Harlow Stafford, Ph.D. Industrial Education. 12mo pp. vi–86. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Rhead, Louis. Bait Angling for Common Fishes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: The Outing Publishing Co.

Richardson, Charles. Tales of a Warrior. 12mo pp. 224. The Chancellorsville Campaign. 12mo pp. 124. Two volumes. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co.

Riley, James. Christy of Rathglin. Illustrated. 12mo pp. 343. Boston The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Root, Elihu. The Citizen's Part in Government. 12mo, pp. 123. New York Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Schofield, A. T., M.D. The Home Life in Order. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

Dr. Schofield's volume relates to personal hygiene in practically all its aspects. As the work of a physician of eminence in London, it has scientific value, but its greater merit is the charmingly intimate and humane spirit in which it is written. Even tho one never knows "a pain nor an ache," a reading of the book is a distinct pleasure. Some of the things he says of the human house, its nooks and corners, are as delightful as they are curious.

Scott, John Reed. Beatrix of Clare. Frontispiece. 12mo pp. 365. Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott Co.

Shaw. Bernard. John Bull's Other Island, and, Major Barbara. 12mo, pp. lxii. New York: Brentano's. $1.50 net.

Spargo. John. Capitalist and Laborer. 16mo, pp. 122. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Stanard, Mary Newton. The Story of Bacon's Rebellion. 12mo pp. 181. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $1 net.

Starr. Prof. Frederick. The Truth about the Congo. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 128. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.

Tibbetts. Edgar Alfred. The Iliad of Homer. 12mo, pp. 587. Boston Richard G. Badger.

Venard Théophane. A Modern Martyr. Translated from the French by Lady Herbert. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 265. Boston: Catholic Foreign Mission Bureau.

Viereck, George Sylvester. Nineveh and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 157. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.20 net.

Wallace, Helen. The Sons of the Seigneur. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–396. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Weidner, Revere Franklin. The Doctrine of the Ministry. 12mo, pp. 131. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Wilkinson, Florence. The Silent Door. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: McClure, Phillips Co. $1.50.

In "The Silent Door," her first elaborate work of fiction, Florence Wilkinson has fulfilled many hopes raised by her former writings. Her novel is a creditable piece of work with a genuine appeal to human interests and sympathies, and possessing in plenty that saving grace of native humor, which is so essential to fiction. Moving within rather narrow limits and revolving about the personality of a child, the drama concerns itself with the ordinary events of existence; but as it is largely such material as this that forms the warp and woof of human life, it is the very thing that appeals most strongly to the true artist. Largely, then, of the humdrum incidents of life this author has woven a story of singular interest.

The scene of the drama is laid in Joppa, a sleepy little village almost unaffected by what we call civilization. Joppa possesses a celebrity,—a scholar and recluse who has written a great work. Traveler, theologian, and philosopher, Justinian Penrith lends enviable distinction to the little village. Its yokels regard him with a species of awe. Every inhabitant of Joppa has seen the two formidable copies of his book "My Travels in the Aegean Isles" as they repose in state in the village store window, flanked by an assortment of rubber boots. A finely drawn character is this gloomy scholar whom fame has slighted and who dwells in peaceful obscurity among his books. The old philosopher has two links with humanity, Aunt Serena, his housekeeper, and his little adopted daughter, Rue. The former is an inimitable character, a natural born "duster" whose exploits in housecleaning keep the old scholar in continual terror. In little Rue, the author has given us an admirable study of childhood.

As the story develops a dramatic element is introduced by the entrance upon the scene of the old philosopher's daughter, who has forsaken him on account of a family quarrel. There are some fine pages of description. The humor is abundant and genuine.

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CURRENT POETRY

To Japan.

BY SOMA GYOFU.

Translated by Arthur Lloyd.

Thou youthful keeper of the flower-beds,
Time was when in thy small domains there stood
Not many flowers, but these of costly hue,
Which thou didst tend with single-hearted love.
But now thy borders are enlarged, and lo!
The beds are full with many an ill-matched flower.
And rare exotics from beyond the seas
Stand cheek by jowl with plants of native growth,
With cherry, plum, and tall chrysanthemum.
Distraction haunts thee in thy very dreams,
Thou know'st not which to choose, or this or that,
And naught is trim and neat as heretofore.
Ah! youthful keeper of the flower-beds!

—*From The Independent.*

Monition.

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

A faint wind, blowing from World's End,
Made strange the city street.
A strange sound mingled in the fall
Of the familiar feet.

Something unseen whirled with the leaves
To tap on door and sill.
Something unknown went whispering by
Even when the wind was still.

And men looked up with startled eyes,
And hurried on their way,
As if they had been called, and told
How brief their day.

—*From the Century* (July).

Cruel Love.

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

I looked from out my windows once
And saw Love standing there;
No cloak had he to cover him,
His dimpled feet were bare,
And fast and chill the snowflakes fell
On his ambrosial hair.

He lifted up to mine a face
Filled with celestial light;
Fond, fond with pity grew my heart
To see his hapless plight,
And down I sped to offer him
Warm shelter for the night:—

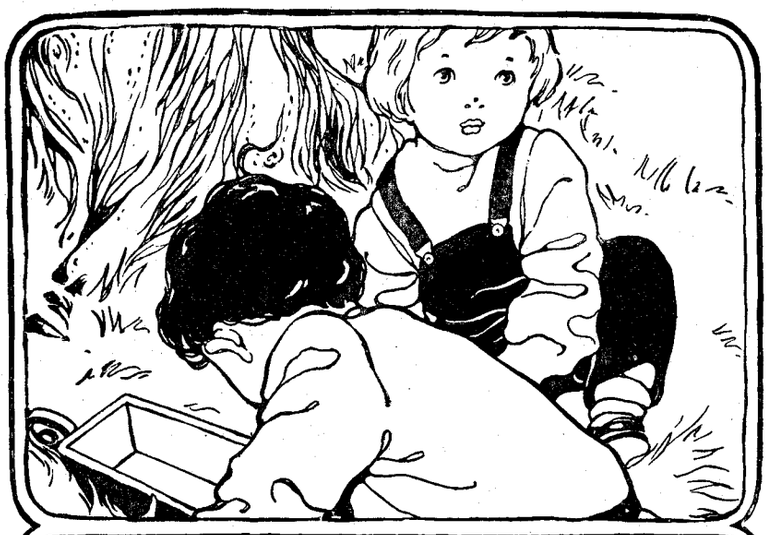
"Come in, come in, thou tender child,
A wanderer from thine own!
Hath all the world abandoned thee,
That thou art thus alone!
Come in, come in! that I straightway
For others may atone!"

I took his icy hand in mine,—
Why swifter throbbed each vein?
Was it the impulse of my blood
To ease his frozen pain?—
Yet still his lips refused to smile,
Still fell his tears like rain.

Bashful he seemed, as half inclined
To shiver there apart:
I led him closer to the fire,
I drew him to my heart:
Ah, cruel Love! my trustful breast
He wounded with a dart!

Ah, cruel Love! He smiled at last—
A wondrous smile to see!—
And passing from my sheltering door
With step alert and free,
He took my warmth, my joy with him,—
His tears he left to me!

—*From Harper's* (July).



There are times when even a boy should be "dressed up;" but, for every-day wear, fine clothes are out of place.

An ideal summer costume for an active youngster is this: Outing shirt, overalls, undershirt, cap, stockings and a pair of stout shoes.

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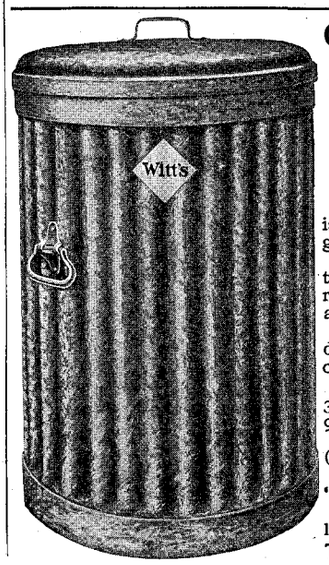

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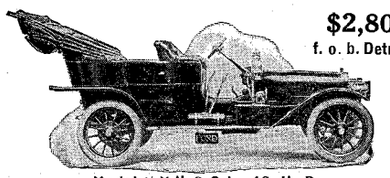

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A Thanksgiving.

By William Lucius Graves.

I raise my face to Thee,
Beneath thy stars, O Lord;
Take thou the praise that still must be
Beyond the uttered word.

Life leaps within my breast,
I feel its lyric beat;
Blow cold or warm from out the west,
The breath of life is sweet.

To live, to feel the wind
That shakes the apple-bough,
To see the furrow trail behind
The thrusting of the plow;

To lie where shadows swing
Across the summer hush,
To hear upon a dawn in spring
The passion-throated thrush:

Lo, these are joys to me,
And all things that befall—
The glancing rain, the lilac-tree
That purples by the wall.

Each wingéd day, O Lord,
Hath burden of new bliss;
Yet, since the past will have its word,
I thank thee, too, for this:

Remembrance through dead years—
Ah, keen as lavender—
Behind a mist of tender tears,
The pitying eyes of her.

—*From Scribner's* (July).

PERSONAL

Raisuli's Latest Capture.—According to his custom, Raisuli, the enterprising heathen of Morocco, has captured and is holding for ransom Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, the British officer who is commander-in-chief of the Moroccan Army. The following comment is published by the Philadelphia *Press*:

Kaid MacLean, or Sir Harry MacLean, as he is known to civilization, has always taken himself very seriously. An ex-officer of the British Army, of fair ability, courage, and good backing, he was made drill-master and organizer of the Sultan's army under the father of the present ruler when British influence in Morocco was still supreme. He never accomplished much and once or twice narrowly escaped capture and defeat in campaigns with mountain tribes; but he has always held himself the one man who knew Morocco, who "understood" the natives, and could achieve and accomplish any task in the Moorish Empire if he had but a chance.

It is a hallucination of our British friends that they have a special, potent right in the business of managing "inferior" races enjoyed by no one else, and Kaid MacLean has always believed he possest this power and privilege to the utmost. As long as the British officer was practically the only man enjoying the benefit of civilized weapons and organization in contact with Asiatic races, this hallucination had no rude shocks.

But when a man like Kaid MacLean is gathered in by a mountain chief, with all the world looking on, the theory that the Englishman "understands the natives" is more or less shaken. For Sir Harry MacLean to be rounded up is a good deal as if General Crook had been captured while negotiating with the Apaches, to whom he had given lifelong study.

Raisuli has managed to deal this particular blow at the most awkward of moments. Great Britain has all along objected to the direct use of force on the coast. An expedition against Raisuli is a ticklish step, even with the Gibraltar garrison at hand. The Sultan has no efficient force he can use, for while Zinat was captured, Raisuli's little village capital, his main stronghold is unsubdued.

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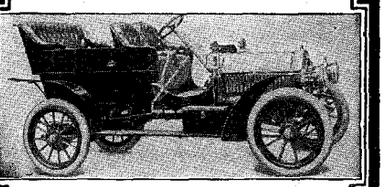

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"The Apostle of Temperance."—Francis Murphy, who has just died at the age of seventy-two in Los Angeles, caused ten million people to sign the temperance pledge. When past thirty he was little better than a common drunkard. Since then he has devoted thirty-six years of his life to the temperance cause and addrest more than twenty-five thousand gatherings. He participated in no political movements; he depended on no forcible repression. *The Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph* publishes the following estimate of Mr. Murphy and his work:

Francis Murphy was not a schooled and cultured orator, but one who knew the way to the hearts of men and through their hearts to their consciences. His appeals were not primarily to the head, but they always reached it. He had known and he had suffered and he knew the suffering that is caused by indulgence in intoxicants, by whatever name they may be called. Some, possest of this knowledge, either by experience or observation, are filled thereby with holy indignation and righteous wrath, and go out to "war against the demon rum." Murphy, knowing the evil, devoted the strength of his manhood to arousing men to free themselves from a self-imposed slavery. He was no man's enemy, he denounced none, but was the friend of all the world. He had a sincere Christian feeling for the man behind the bar as well as for the men in front of it, and he addrest himself to all alike. It will be recalled by all who "signed the Murphy," and their name is legion, that on the pledge cards were printed the words fashioned into immortal phrases by Abraham Lincoln, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Their sentiment was the key-note and the corner-stone of Murphy's career and of the Murphy movement. Francis Murphy began his work as the apostle of temperance in Portland, Me., but Pittsburg became the capital city of his endeavors and the strength and backbone of his national achievement. He was loyally supported here by every element of society and did a lasting work which spread far. Pittsburg became and for years was his home, until failing health took him to the balmy atmosphere of the Pacific coast. He reached the heart of the nation;

A SMALL SECRET

Couldn't Understand the Taste of his Customers.

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said: "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have.

For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along.

A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c. package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum.

'I know just what is the matter,' she said, 'you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled; now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health.' Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee, worked the change. "There's a Reason."

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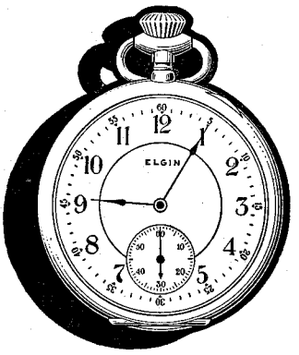

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"A weekly expense—frayed edges and split button-holes." Why not cut out the expense, and be neat all the time?

Wear LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collars and Cuffs

Look like linen because they *are* linen. Perfect for summer wear—unaffected by heat or perspiration. They cannot wilt, and when wiped with damp cloth are as clean and white as when new. Cut in all the latest fashionable styles. Free illustrated booklet on request. **Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.**

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us style, size and how many, with remittance, and we will forward, postpaid.

THE FIBERLOID COMPANY
Dept. 13, 7 Waverly Pl., New York

he won its manhood, he won its womanhood; he won and had and held their affection, their esteem, their confidence, and their earnest cooperation. He reached it, not by rhetoric, not by fine phrases, for he was not schooled in these, but by earnestness and enthusiasm and faith. He was a very flame of human sympathy, and he started a conflagration of personal reformation which swept the nation and was kindled abroad in those lands from which he had come in his youth. Wives and children and their redeemed husbands and fathers called him blessed, with reason. He has passed from life, now, full of years and honor, and they still call him blessed. The fragrance of their tribute rises with him. His influence remains with them on the earth. The work of such a man is enduring; it does not die, except to bring forth new life. Temperance sentiment was mightily advanced by Francis Murphy. It has been manifested in many ways since he trumpeted his call, "Come on, men." It will be manifested in many other ways. But at the foundation of all is the sense of personal responsibility of each for himself and each for his brother which Murphy quickened into new life.

Count Pecci, the General of the Vatican Army.—The Pontifical Army which numbers less than 300 men, has the most gorgeous uniforms in Europe. But discontent is caused by the small pay of the men, and the severity of the military commander takes active form by periodically in forming the world that there will be "great changes in the army of the Pope." Recent trouble was due principally to General Pecci's taking his duties too seriously, writes a correspondent of the New York *Times*. Count Pecci is the favorite nephew of Leo XIII. and is known in private as "the best fellow in the world." The writer goes on to say:

Count Pecci is a typical figure of Roman society. Good-looking, rather short in stature, gay, witty, not blest with a superabundance of this world's goods, he wends his way through life, making people happier for the mere sight of him. He is married to a Cuban from Havana, and owns considerable property there.

He tells with gusto of the time when he went to Havana. Leo XIII. was then alive, and he was everywhere much féted, as he modestly says, "because I was the nephew of my uncle." Addresses were sent to him by the score, one of which was submitted to his approval, and began thus: "To Lieut. Major Pecci, title won on the field of battle."

"But," he cried, "what are you saying! I never heard a cannon boom or a shot fired in my life!"

"Well," was the answer, "we will say won on the field of honor."

"Worse and worse," he shouted; "I shall be the laughing-stock of Rome!" and, of course, he had his own way. Which little story goes to prove that his military honors sit lightly upon him, even if he does enforce an iron discipline among his men.

One wonders how much military spirit there is among the men, and also why they are there at all, as the pay is small.

It is told that the late commandant of this corps, General Costarosa, on one very solemn occasion ordered a review, in all the gorgeousness of full uniform, on what proved to be a boiling summer day. The men and officers gathered, but no general arrived. At last, after an hour's waiting, unable to endure the fatigue any longer, a messenger was sent to learn the cause of his non-appearance, and found him tranquilly at home smoking, he having entirely forgotten his own orders.

He at once hurried into his uniform and passed the men, furious with waiting and the heat, in review, and complimented them, adding insult to injury, so that all could hear, "Bravo, bravo, they seem like real soldiers!" It is reported that Pecci wishes to keep them "like real soldiers."

ALL-EXPENSE VACATION TOURS

Exclusively First Class. Pacific Coast Tours and Yellowstone Park Tours, passing through Colorado and Utah, going and returning via different routes. Each party limited. Leave Chicago August 3rd and 24th under auspices of the Tourist Department Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line, which is a guarantee of the best of everything. For itineraries and full particulars write to S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark Street, Chicago.

Delicacies
from the Sea

Wherever you live—whenever you please—you can have the tender, white meat of the salt water crab rightly picked and cooked, nicely seasoned and spiced, mightily good and fresh, all ready to heat and put into the glossy shells.

McMENAMIN'S
Crab Meat

can be prepared in many ways. Write for free Crab Book containing recipes. This is one of them:

CRAB TOAST.—Put into a chafing dish a teaspoonful of butter; when melted add a can of McMenamin's Deviled Crab meat, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, half a teaspoonful of flour, a gill of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Stir and simmer until the moisture is about evaporated; then place on thin slices of toast, sprinkle a very little sherry over each portion and serve.

At leading grocers.

McMENAMIN & COMPANY,
35 Bridge St., Hampton, Va.

CALOX

The OXYGEN Tooth Powder

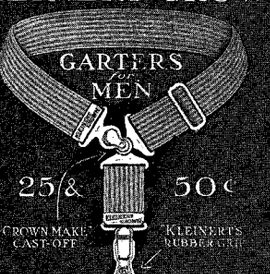
Cleans and whitens the teeth and purifies the mouth
Of all druggists 25 cents — Sample and booklet on request
Guaranteed pure under Food and Drug Act
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91-97 Fulton Street, NEW YORK

FOLDING BATH TUB

Weight 16 lbs. Costs little. Requires little water. Write for special offer.
M. L. IRWIN
103 Chambers St. New York, N. Y.

The Literary Digest provides the timeliness of a daily newspaper with many times its effectiveness and lasting power, combined with an unequaled distribution in buying centers (the large cities) and proven quality of circulation unsurpassed by any general magazine in the field.

"KLEINERT-CROWN"



"KLEINERT-CROWN" GARTERS

Made with "KLEINERT'S" Flexible Rubber Grip *and* Crown Make patent stud (cast-off) fastener, the two most essential features of any good Garter.
No slipping. No tearing of Hosiery.
No unfastening of grip or Cast Off.
Sample pair Kleinert or receipt of 25¢ (Store Label)
I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO., *Dept. L*
721-725-727-729-731 BROADWAY, *New York*

Try it Yourself for 10 Days
WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory return it and no questions asked. **Daus Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from type-written original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap Size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). Price $7.50 less 33⅓ per cent. discount,
$5.00 net.
The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company
Daus Bldg., 111 John Street, New York

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The Advance Agent of America.—The *Saturday Evening Post* publishes this interesting comment on John Barrett:

When John Barrett, then Minister to Panama, wrote home, not complainingly, but with a sincere desire to let the country know the difficulties which beset his path, that shirts in Panama cost thirteen dollars apiece, the Cabinet took cognizance of the statement and discust it, not because thirteen is an unlucky number, but because a diplomatist is in hard case who has to pay thirteen dollars for each one of those unobtrusive—in some cases—but necessary articles of wearing apparel he uses, especially so as the wages of diplomatists do not contemplate anything better in the shirt line than $1.65, marked down from $2.

It was agreed that Minister Barrett's wail was just, for the man does not live who can get a thirteen-dollar shirt past the auditor of the State Department in an expense bill, no matter what his standing as a diplomatist may be. There was some little discussion of this important topic—important to Barrett, at any rate—and opposition developed from a Cabinet member or two who took the shirt problem to be one of the penalties of the job. President Roosevelt was enthusiastically for Barrett.

"If," he said, "shirts that fit Barrett cost thirteen dollars apiece, how much would Taft have to pay if he was there?"

Everybody laughed but Taft, who knew, and the President brought John Barrett home and made him Director of the Bureau of American Republics, after he had allowed him the privilege of riding muleback up to Bogota as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia.

The writer then concludes with the following summary of Mr. Barrett's career:

Barrett went West when he finished college, went as far as he could, and landed in California. He was a newspaper man out there and a teacher, and in 1894 was appointed, from Oregon, Minister to Siam by President Cleveland. He retired in 1898, went to the Philippines, returned and made speeches, and in 1902 began to be a diplomatist again—officially, of course.

QUIT WHITE BREAD
Could Not Get Strength From It.

A Yorkstate minister, who is interested not only in the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but in their physical well-being, says:

"I can now do an immense amount of work and feel no fatigue, for the reason that I am using Grape-Nuts food and have quit coffee entirely and am using Postum Food Coffee in its place.

"Myself and family are all greatly improved in health. We have largely abandoned the use of white bread. Upwards of twenty-five persons have changed their diet, on my recommendation. It is gladly given, because I know, from personal experience, whereof I speak."

It is a well-known fact that white bread is almost entirely composed of starch and this is difficult of digestion by many people, particularly those who have weak intestinal digestion. The result of the use of much white bread is a lack of brain and nervous power to do mental work and it also creates intestinal troubles, because the excess of starch ferments in the intestines and makes the condition right for the growth of microbes; whereas Grape-Nuts food contains the needed starch, but in a predigested form. That is, it is transformed into grape-sugar in the process of manufacture, and delivered in the packages, ready cooked, and in such shape that it is immediately assimilated without hard work of the digestive organs.

The food also contains the delicate particles of phosphate of potash, which, combined with albumen, is used by Nature to make the gray matter in the cells of the brain and the nerve centres throughout the body, in order to give strength and ability to stand long and continuous work. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

I want every prospective buyer of an automobile in America to know the record of the "Maxwell"

This sturdiest of cars has so thoroughly proved, by its remarkable endurance performances, that it far and away outclasses any other car offered at anything like its price that no one should buy an automobile without first getting acquainted with what the "Maxwell" has done.

Designed by Mr. J. D. Maxwell—without doubt the best motor car designer in America—and built *right* from start to finish, the "Maxwell" has piled triumph upon triumph year after year.

The "Maxwell"

still holds the world's 3,000-mile non-stop record.

The "Maxwell" swept the entire light-car field in the recent Wilkes-Barre and Bridgeport hill climbs, and, pitted against cars costing three and four times as much, defeated them also.

The "Maxwell" made a perfect score in the recent "Sealed Bonnet" Contest held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America—both the Touring Car and Tourabout completely fulfilling all the exacting conditions.

If you will address Dept. 30 complete "Maxwell" literature, telling of its record in full, will be sent you, and a letter addressed to me personally will secure immediately a personal letter of introduction to the "Maxwell" dealer nearest you for a "Maxwell" demonstration.

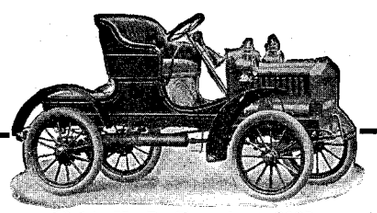
Benj. Briscoe
President Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.

Members A. M. C. M. A.

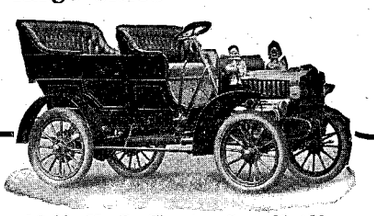
80 Chestnut Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MAIN PLANT: Tarrytown, N. Y.
FACTORIES: Chicago, Ill., Pawtucket, R. I.

Dealers in all large cities



12-14 *H. P. Tourabout*, $825



16-20 *H. P. Touring Car*, $1,450

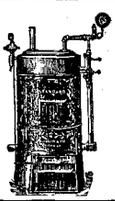
Thirty Manufacturers of high-grade cars exprest their confidence in The LITERARY DIGEST in the six months ending July 1, 1907.

18,000 Lines Automobile display advertising have been printed by us during that period—sixty per cent. more automobile advertising than we carried in the corresponding months of 1906. There are several reasons—

One is **CIRCULATION** — *Another is* **SERVICE** — *A Third is* **LOW RATES**

As an entirely free service to the user of space in our Automobile Numbers we send marked copies to 3,000 of the leading automobile agents and garages throughout the United States.

THE LITERARY DIGEST



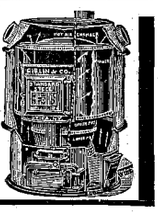
You Won't Know It's Winter

If you use the **STANDARD BOILERS AND FURNACES.** They have been made twenty-two years. Thousands of them are now used in every cold portion of the United States.

For the purpose of introducing our Furnaces and Boilers where they are not known, we will make a **SPECIAL OFFER** to the **PERSON FIRST ORDERING.**

This Will Save the Buyer $25.00 to $100.00 or more according to size. Write us for prices and state whether Furnace or Boiler Catalogue is wanted. **WRITE FOR THESE TO-DAY.**

GIBLIN & CO., Dept. 19 **Utica, N. Y., U.S.A.**



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Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR
ALCOHOLISM
The Leading Scientific Remedy
AVAILABLE
wherever there is a
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN

An interesting booklet just issued to the profession, showing results secured with the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT for alcoholism in private practice, will be sent to physicians upon request.

MORPHINISM
AND ALL
DRUG ADDICTIONS
successfully treated at the Institute in New York

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
159 West 34th Street New York

For printed matter and particulars cut this out and send it to OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE, 159 West 34th Street, New York.

Name.....

R *Address*.....

SEE THAT CLIP?

FACSIMILE

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City

Buy New York City Real Estate

IDEAL INVESTMENT

Enormous increase in population and unprecedented improvements in transit facilities are making values advance with a rapidity that transforms modest investments, properly placed, into splendid competences.

We are not offering suburban lots or plots having a more or less speculative value, but highly improved property in a highly restricted residential section of New York City; an asset that can be immediately realized upon at any time. We convey all property with

TITLE GUARANTEED

Our properties are situated on main lines of rapid transit and are bound to realize the natural enhancement in value which must necessarily result from the program of immense transit improvements now building. Improvements include Macadamized streets, Cement sidewalks, Water, Gas, Electricity, and 100 ft. wide Boulevards with shade trees and shrubbery. For maps, terms, etc., address Realty Dept. 3,

Underwriters Realty & Title Co.
1 Madison Avenue New York City

for he never ceased to be one personally, as is evidenced by the fact that his 1902 appointment came from President Roosevelt, who sent him as Minister to Argentina. After that came Panama and Colombia, and now Washington has him.

Altho he has been in the diplomatic game for a good many years and has had important posts, there is a disposition at the State Department to regard him as an advertiser, which is what he is in a great measure. He is the Advance Agent of America. It is quite likely he has known as much about the requirements of the Orient and of Central and South America as any man in the diplomatic service. It is also true that when he is advertising he incidentally throws in a few words about John Barrett, and that he is a ready adviser on all topics that pertain to statecraft. Still, when it is considered that advertising is quite as necessary as diplomacy at times, and more so at others, it will be seen that Barrett has his value. At any rate, he is constantly progressing from one important post to another, and there isn't so much sentiment about these things as some people imagine.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Getting to Work Early.—A recent graduate from Harvard was given a confidential clerkship in the office of the president of a huge railway system.

The young aspirant was not told at what hour he should report; so the first morning he appeared in the office of his chief at nine o'clock. He found the president hard at work. Nothing was said of the clerk's tardiness.

On the second attempt the clerk presented himself at eight-thirty, only to find that the president was there ahead of him, working hard.

The third day the young man went at eight o'clock with the same result.

That night as he went home the clerk took counsel with himself, and determined to be ahead of the boss the next morning. Accordingly he arrived at the office at seven-thirty the fourth day; but there was the chief working away as if he had not left the office at all.

As the clerk entered, the president looked at him with a quizzical air. "Young man," said he, "what use do you make of your forenoons?"—*Sunday Magazine.*

Literally the Truth.—Two or three generations ago Dr. Samuel Reed was one of the prominent physicians of Boston. His large practise included many patients outside of the city limits, and these he visited in his buggy.

One day he bought a new horse, with which he was much pleased until he discovered that the animal had an insurmountable objection to bridges of all kinds and could not be made to cross one.

As, at this period, it was necessary to cross some bridges in order to reach any one of the surrounding towns, the doctor decided to sell the horse. He did not think it necessary to mention the animal's peculiarity, but was much too honest to misrepresent him, and, after some thought, produced the following advertisement which he inserted in a local paper:

FOR SALE.—A bay horse, warranted sound and kind. The only reason for selling is because the owner is obliged to leave Boston.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Doubtful Welcome Awaiting.—WIFE (on her return home)—"Have you noticed that my husband missed me very much while I was away, Liese?"

MAID—"Well, I didn't notice it so much at first, but yesterday he seemed to be in despair."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Defined.—"You have a model husband," said the lady who was congratulating the bride.

The next day the bride bethought her to look up the word "model" in the dictionary, and this is what she found: MODEL: A small imitation of the real thing.—*Philistine.*

Advice They Heed.—"Yes; I'm going abroad at once. I gotta go."

"Oh, you mustn't let the doctors scare you."

"I got this from a lawyer."—*Washington Herald.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

7% GOLD BONDS

Principal and Interest Guaranteed

The 10 year, Gold Coupon Bonds of the Underwriters Realty & Title Co. are secured by selected

N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE

They bear 7% interest payable quarterly by coupon at the *Second National Bank, New York.*
The bonds contain a Participation Clause which entitles holders to a 5% preferential dividend in Company's earnings.
This preferred Dividend while not cumulative takes precedence over any dividends to stockholders. These bonds combine

SECURITY—INCOME—CASH AVAILABILITY

They are redeemable after two years on demand and are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000.
Particularly desirable for investors seeking an *absolutely safe investment* unaffected by Wall St. manipulation. Prospectus on request. Address Dept 3.

UNDERWRITERS REALTY & TI LE CO.
1 Madison Avenue, New Yor

What are your savings earning for you? What interest are you receiving? What is the security? Is it what it should be? Would you not feel better if you had your money where interest is guaranteed and where you get a share of the additional profits and have what is equal to life insurance, the privilege to borrow money and have all these things backed up by the best security on earth—New York City Real Estate? The investment is as good as Government Bonds—just as safe and more profitable. We have a plan for making this safest of all investments and *would like to tell you about it. Write for our plan* and we will send you our magazine six months FREE

THE McCORMACK REAL ESTATE CO.
Exclusive Fiscal Agents
861 Times Building, New York.

SIX PER CENT.

Gold Loan Certificates, in denominations of $500.00 each, maturing June 30th, 1909, secured by choice improved business property in San Diego. For sale at par and accrued interest. For further information, apply to SIXTH STREET BANK, 540 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal.

EDUCATIONAL

New York University Law School
73d Year opens Sept. 26th, 1907. **Morning Classes,** sessions 9.30 to 12. **Afternoon Classes,** 3.30 to 6. **Evening Classes,** 8 to 10. Degrees LL.B., LL.M., J.D. Address L. J. Tompkins, Sec., Washington Sq., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware
Bordentown Military Institute Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Boys' summer camp in Canada. Illustrated book and school paper. REV. T. H. LANDON, A.M., D.D., Principal. MAJOR T. D. LANDON, Commandant.

National Cathedral School
For Girls. Fireproof Building. Park of 40 acres. Unrivalled advantages in music and art. Certificate admits to College. Special Courses. Rt. Rev. H. Y. SATTERLEE, D.D., LL.D., President Board of Trustees.
Mrs. Barbour Walker, M.A., Prin., Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them **THAT** is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours **RECOMMENDS.** C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

93 PER CENT SUBSCRIPTION CIRCULATION
93 per cent of the entire circulation of THE LITERARY DIGEST goes directly to yearly subscribers. THE LITERARY DIGEST is a weekly feature in the best homes of the nation.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
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Meeting Temptations Half-Way.—Little Tommy had been forbidden to swim in the river, owing to the danger. One day he came home with unmistakable signs of having been in the water. His mother scolded him severely.

"But I was tempted so badly, mother," said Tommy.

"That's all very well. But how'd you come to have your bathing-suit with you?"

Tommy paused, and then said:

"Well, mother, I took my bathing suit with me, thinking I might be tempted."—*Punch.*

Much More Reliable.—"I will marry you, Leonora, I call all yon stars to witness!"

"I'd rather prefer you'd call my big brother to witness."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Peary's Career.—Out of twenty-six years in the Navy, Peary has had fifteen of absence on leave. His naval service may be represented by a series of blanks, and the rest of his career by dashes.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

She Knew No Reason.—HE (sighing)—"What have I got to live for?" SHE—"I don't know—is somebody making you?"—*Chicago News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 5.—The American proposal for the inviolability of private property at sea is discust by the committee on Geneva Convention at The Hague; Great Britain, Germany, and Russia oppose the plan.

July 6.—The French battle-ship *Herbe* is sunk in her dock at Toulon to prevent an explosion from a fire near her powder-magazine.

French courts render a number of decisions restoring to heirs of Catholics money bequeathed to the Church for masses for the repose of the souls of the dead.

July 7.—An appeal is made to the President by the leader of the Chinese reform movement, for the modification of the law excluding Chinese from this country.

July 8.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra leave London on their way to visit Ireland.

The Evicted Tenants' Bill is passed to a second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 315 to 98.

July 9.—French officials find the American tariff proposals unsatisfactory, believing that the United States asks far greater concessions than those she offers.

July 10.—Count Tornielli introduces a proposal at The Hague regarding bombardments of unfortified towns, which embodies the views of all the countries interested in the question.

Domestic.

July 5.—John D. Rockefeller arrives in Chicago to give Standard-Oil testimony before the United States Court.

Miss May Sutton, an American girl, wins the women's lawn tennis championship of England.

July 6.—The National Association of Deaf Mutes, in convention at Norfolk Va., adjourns to meet again in 1910 in Colorado Springs.

Proposals are made by naval officials in Washington that the United States acquire land for a great naval station at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

July 7.—Telegraph operators in Chicago vote not to strike for another week, pending negotiations by Commissioner Neill.

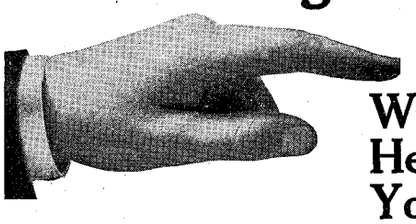
The Pennsylvania Railroad, acting on the report of a commission of engineers, abandons steel ties.

July 8.—Eugene E. Schmitz, convicted of extortion, is sentenced to five years in the penitentiary amid the most riotous court scene ever witnessed in an American court-room.

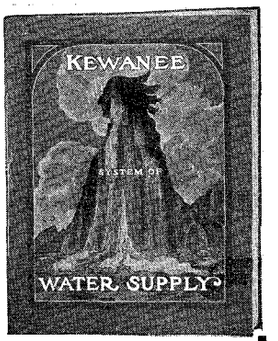
July 9.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the financial operations of E. H. Harriman is laid before the President.

July 10.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad is indicted at Chicago on sixty-five counts of the charge of rebating.

This Catalog—



Will Help You



Solve Your Water Supply Problem

If you have a water problem to solve, then you should write for our catalog. It will help you solve that problem to your entire satisfaction, as well as economically and permanently.

No matter whether your requirements are moderate or extensive; whether you have but one building or a hundred buildings, this catalog will help you out of your difficulties.

It includes pumping and storage facilities to meet the individual needs of each purchaser.

If you install a Kewanee System, your plant will first be designed to meet your exact conditions by our engineering department. Then, you will be protected by a guarantee of satisfactory service.

Any Kewanee System of Water Supply which does not do everything we claim for it, may be returned at our expense and its purchase price will be refunded.

The Kewanee System of Water Supply

If you live in the city and the pressure is not strong enough, or the water is impure, or the water rental is exorbitant, you will get some valuable suggestions from our catalog.

If you want information on the water supply subject as it relates to country and suburban homes, public institutions, hotels, neighborhood water works, small towns and cities, then you should get this catalog.

The Kewanee System combines over ten years practical experience in the water supply line, together with the technical knowledge of trained experts and hydraulic engineers.

With the Kewanee System, there are no attic and elevated tank troubles, because attic and elevated tanks are entirely disposed of. Old fashioned methods are discarded and modern, scientific principles are utilized.

The Kewanee System is not an experiment. There are over seven thousand of our water supply plants in successful operation. Perhaps there are some in your immediate neighborhood—our catalog tells.

If you are in the market for a water supply system of any description and for any purpose, write to us. Tell us what you want supplied with water and we will send you our complete general catalog by return mail. Ask for Catalog No. 27.

Kewanee Water Supply Co.
Kewanee, Ill.
32 Broadway, New York 820 Marquette Bldg., Chicago

For the advertiser of products appealing to the upper business and professional classes no other weekly news magazine in proportion to its total circulation offers so much that is meat, so little that is waste, as The Literary Digest.

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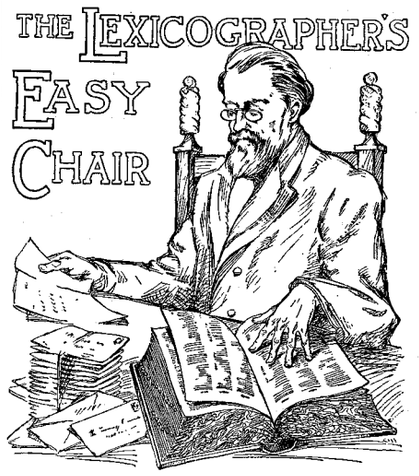

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞*The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"E. S.," Washington, D.C.—"Are the following correct: (1) *Quite* for 'very'; (2) *guarantee* for 'guaranty'; (3) 'one needs no more here than one sees around.'"

(1) *Quite* strictly means "completely," "wholly"; as, "His task is *quite* done." Its loose use, as meaning "very," "considerably," has been severely criticized, tho it has the authority of many great literary names, as Macaulay, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Gay, Gray, and Cowper; as, "They are *quite* loving"; "*quite* a severe article." In many phrases it is impossible to tell whether *quite* means *completely, wholly,* or *very.* Besides these meanings quite may mean *actually, positively, really,* or *truly.* Any one of these words can be used instead of it in such phrases as "She's quite pretty"; "She was quite ill." Ruskin wrote: "The quite Anglican character of Richard" and undoubtedly referred to his "truly Anglican character." (2) The word *guarantee* is not always used for *guaranty.* The fact is, "guarantee," derived from the French *garanté,* is the spelling used when the meaning is "to become bound to answer for or secure the payment of," or "to secure against loss or damages"; and the spelling "guaranty," from the Old French *garantie,* is used to denote "a collateral undertaking by one person to be answerable for the performance of some act by another" (this refers to the undertaking). There are also the words "guarantee" and "guarantor," the first meaning "one to whom a guaranty is given"; the second, "one who makes a guaranty." (3) "*One* needs no more here than *one* sees around *one*" is preferable to "*One* needs no more here than *he* sees around *him.*" This point is treated on page 2371, col. 3, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY as follows: "*One* used indefinitely for 'a person,' 'any person,' often requires to be followed by a possessive, or a new nominative referring to the first *one.* As the employment of *his, he,* etc., in such cases breaks the continuity, and may violate the rules of agreement in gender, the tendency of late has been to use *one's* and *one* to the end of the statement. Thus, 'when *one* has learned *one's* lesson, *one* should take *one's* exercise.' . . . In extended statements it is always advisable to change the mode of expression."

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